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# *The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy*

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THE OFFICIAL FEDERAL JOURNAL of the ASSOCIATED PHARMACEUTICAL ORGANISATIONS of AUSTRALIA

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND

New Series: Vol. 37—No. 436,

April 30, 1956

Old Series: Vol. LXXI—No. 844

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MAY-JUNE, 1956  
EXAMINATIONS

Final Examination:

commences June 1.

Entries close May 9.

Intermediate Examination (BOTANY):

June 13.

Entries close May 30.

By Order of the Board,

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Melbourne.

F. C. KENT,  
Registrar.

## PHARMACY BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The next Qualifying Examination will  
be held in August, 1956.

Watch this column for further advice

P. E. COSGRAVE,

Registrar, Pharmacy Board of N.S.W.

52 Bridge Street,

SYDNEY.

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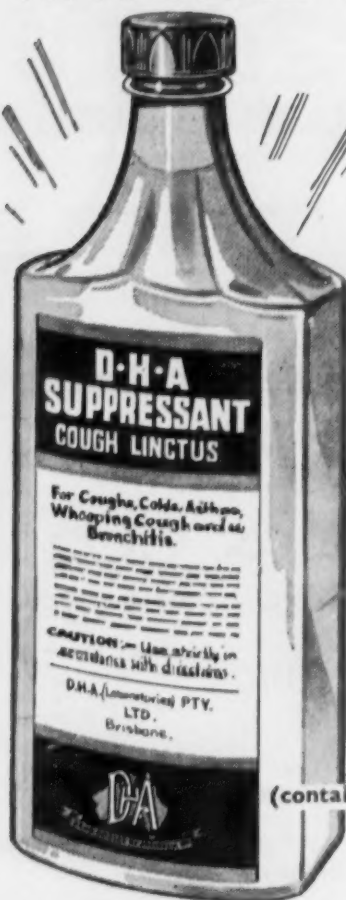
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*Here is the attractive 2 dozen sell-out container of 'Vaseline' Liquid Shampoo 1/- Snip Pak we offer you absolutely free!*

This coloured container is carefully designed for minimum counter space—with maximum selling display.

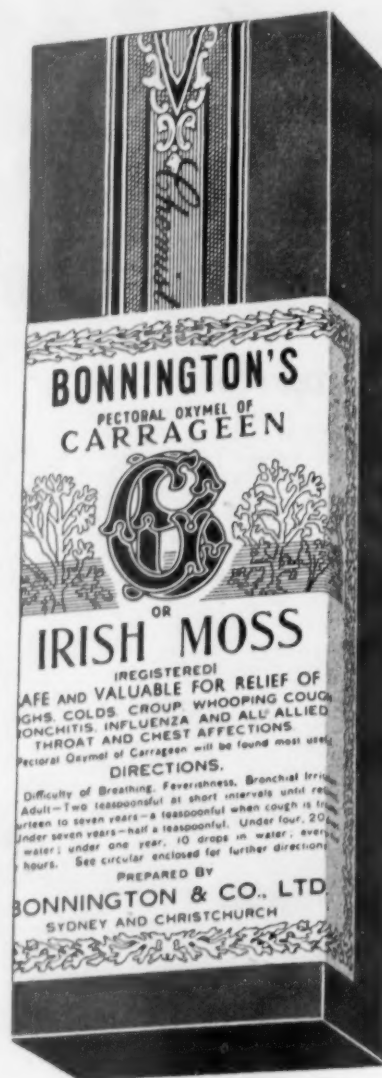
Here's how you can take advantage of this unique offer. Contact your regular supplier and order 3 dozen large bottles of shampoo and 1 dozen small bottles. This is the minimum order to obtain free sell-out container of 2 dozen 1/- (retail price) Snip Pak. Large orders must be multiples of this basic minimum order. Good for one month only. Write to, or phone, your regular supplier now!

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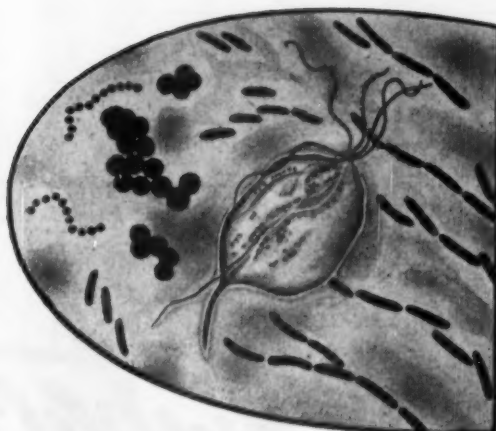
At right you see a miniature reproduction of a full page monogravure for 'Vaseline' Liquid Shampoo in the Australian Women's Weekly. Interesting, hard selling advertisements like this, in monogravure, and a series of full pages in colour, continue to sell 'Vaseline' Liquid Shampoo to Australian women, through Women's Weekly, right from the time you receive this bonus offer.



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& POWDER**

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compound*

**SEARLE**

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**A Sydney office has cut absenteeism among its staff in half by feeding them vitamin-mineral capsules.**

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Here are some comments. From a wool clerk: "In the past I had experienced a lot of illness. After taking Vykmín for a month I definitely had more energy and more vitality." And from one of the top executives: "During the period I was taking Vykmín I was doing two jobs. I am quite sure Vykmín assisted me in coping with my extra duties. I had extra energy, felt a general all-round benefit."

Vykmín capsules are designed to correct unbalance of vitamin and mineral intake in the normal diet.

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The Vykmín diet supplement provides vital vitamins and minerals to build up resistance against fatigue and minor ailments which seem inseparable from modern office conditions.

Reprinted from the Sydney "Sun" Newspaper  
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## Highly successful Vykmín test publicised throughout Australia

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**VITAMIN-MINERAL CAPSULES**

**A product of SCOTT & BOWNE LTD., London.**

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**The only oral aminophylline preparation which ensures full therapeutic response**

Clinical evidence shows that when, as in "THEODROX", aminophylline is combined with specially prepared aluminium hydroxide, gastric irritation is minimised. Large ORAL doses of aminophylline can, therefore, be tolerated to produce consistent, high blood levels of theophylline.

Each tablet of "THEODROX" contains 3 gr. of aminophylline and 4 gr. of dried aluminium hydroxide gel.

**INDICATIONS** — Congestive heart failure, bronchial or cardiac asthma and angina pectoris. "THEODROX" with PHENOBARBITONE tablets contain in addition  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. phenobarbitone and are indicated in conditions where a degree of sedation is also required.

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for all your patients – young and old



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*For infants, toddlers and children to six years of age*

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*For older children, adolescents and adults.*

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 CAPSULES

are ideal for those patients who cannot or will not  
 take liquid preparations . . . are formulated to meet the

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# Editorial

New Series: Vol. 37—No. 436

Old Series: Vol. LXXI—No. 844

April 30, 1956

## A Milestone in Hospital Pharmacopoeia Production

IN the preface to A.P.F. 1955, the following statement appears:—

"It is desirable that the Hospital Pharmacopoeias continue to provide local and special formulae for the individual needs of their particular institutions.

"However, in that all Hospital Pharmacopoeias have formulae bearing similar names but differing in minor details of no therapeutic import, the adoption of common basic formulae would solve many problems."

The thought behind this is that formulae like A.P.C. Mixture, Senega and Ammonia Mixture, Zinc Cream, Antacid Powder, Liniment of Methyl Salicylate, etc., should be standardised on the grounds of economy, convenience and clarity in determining the prescriber's intention.

For years Dr. B. L. Stanton (Editor-in-Chief of the A.P.F.) has advocated the idea expressed above, but, by some individuals, Dr. Stanton's advocacy has been misunderstood. Never at any time has the suggestion been advanced that the A.P.F. should **replace** a single hospital pharmacopoeia. On the contrary, it has been emphasised strongly and repeatedly that this would be a retrograde step. Local needs, special requirements and regional development need stimulating and have an important contribution to make to the general pool of experience in pharmacopoeia and formulary production.

The Committee of Management of the Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital (which is a public hospital) has entrusted an editorial committee, the members of which are hospital staff members and

honorary specialists, with the task of producing a new edition of the Hospital Pharmacopoeia.

The significance of this new edition (which is in the press) is that it takes the form of a supplement to the A.P.F. 1955. This is undoubtedly a milestone in Hospital Pharmacopoeia production and a lead to public hospitals throughout the Commonwealth.

It is the first practical outcome of a meeting of Medical Superintendents of Victorian Public Hospitals some years ago, when such a course was agreed upon as being highly desirable.

The following quotation from the preface of the book indicates the views of the editorial committee on the extremely difficult and exacting task of producing a pharmacopoeia.

"In the past the Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital, like most teaching hospitals, has compiled its own hospital pharmacopoeia. In an attempt to avoid the minor differences that exist between hospital formularies, and the inconvenience or confusion resulting therefrom, the Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital has now adopted the Australian Pharmaceutical Formulary (A.P.F.) as its basic formulary. This supplement contains formulae to meet the extra requirements of such a specialist hospital. A revised supplementary formulary is expected to be produced following each successive edition of the A.P.F."

The co-operation of the A.P.F. editorial committee was sought in producing a book of identical format and layout to the A.P.F. 1955.

Congratulations are due to the Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital on what could well be a pattern for public hospitals to follow throughout Australia.

## THE MONTH

# News of Pharmaceutical Events at Home and Abroad

### *Quotation for the Month*

The real measure of our wealth is how much we should be worth if we lost our money.

—J. H. Jowett.

### *All Ready for the Conference*

The Pharmaceutical Conference—Melbourne, May 21 to 28, 1956—looks like being a record from the point of view of numbers.

We have learned that enrolment of delegates now is approaching 200.

For a pharmaceutical conference this is surprisingly good, although it falls short of attendances at Australasian medical and dental conferences, which attract as many as 1500 delegates.

Representatives of the official pharmaceutical organisations of all States will be at the Melbourne Conference, together with a sprinkling of members interested enough to devote some of their leisure time to a conference and to pay their own expenses. The Conference agenda is published in full in this issue of the Journal for the information of all members. It will be noted that it does not include any items which may be described as sensational, and only one or two which could be even mildly contentious.

Pharmaceutical cynics may regard such conferences as waste of time and money and a hatching place of pious resolutions. In this they would be quite wrong. Experience has shown that much good has sprung from meetings such as these, where men and women representing all branches of pharmaceutical thought come together for the discussion of matters of mutual interest and friendly debate.

Furthermore, the Conference provides the only opportunity for pharmaceutical chemists interested in the progress of the profession to foregather for the purpose of receiving reports on the manifold activities of the various organisations and of expressing their views thereon.

### *Pharmacy in New Zealand*

The Annual Report and Statement of Accounts of the Chemists' Service Guild presented at the 24th Annual Conference held in Dunedin from April 14 to 19, 1956,

gives some indication of the progress of pharmacy in New Zealand.

The President of the New Zealand Guild, N. R. C. Wilson, who visited Australia for the Section "O" A.N.Z.A.A.S. meeting in August, 1955, and who is a delegate to the Conference to be held in Melbourne in the coming month, in his personal message, which introduces the report, refers to his visit to this country. He pays tribute to the Federal President in Australia, Mr. E. Scott, for the information and hospitality extended to him. He remarks that Guild Headquarters in Australia is impressed with the work done by the New Zealand Guild, and in some of the special services provided for members of the Dominion.

The report is most informative. It covers a wide range of subjects and gives much interesting data in the appendices.

Appendix I gives figures from the prescription pricing survey.

Appendix 2 gives the salient facts from year's Survey of Accounts.

Appendix 3, the Nielson Drug Index, New Zealand.

Appendix 4, the report of the last Annual Meeting of the Chemists' Service Guild.

### *Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science*

#### DUNEDIN MEETING

The Council of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science has issued a circular, No. 1, giving preliminary information concerning the next meeting, which will be held in Dunedin, New Zealand, from January 16-23, 1957.

The President-elect of Section "O" is Mr. R. A. Anderson, B.Sc., A.U.A., of the Pharmacy Department of the University of Adelaide. The Secretary for Section "O" meeting in Dunedin is Mr. I. C. Edmundson, B.Pharm. (London), M.P.S., 20 Lisburne Ave., Dunedin.

Ordinary membership of A.N.Z.A.A.S. covers the current Dunedin meeting only, and involves payment of £2/2/-, payable to the Honorary Secretary in each State of Australia.

Associate membership is restricted to (1) wives of members who do not wish to become ordinary members; (2) full-time students proceeding to a degree at



any University, Technical College, School of Mines or other such institution.

Associate membership involves the payment of a fee of £1.

Associate members are entitled to all the privileges of ordinary members, except the right to vote at meetings and the right to receive free the report of the Association meetings.

The names of the Honorary Local Secretaries are:—

Australian Capital Territory: C. Barnard, D.Sc., Division of Plant Industry, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, Box 109 City, Canberra.

New South Wales: Prof. J. R. A. McMillan, M.Sc., D.Sc.Agr., Science House, 157 Gloucester Street, Sydney.

Victoria: N. H. Oliver, M.Sc., A.R.A.C.I., University of Melbourne, Carlton, N.3.

Queensland: Prof. Mansergh Shaw, M.Eng., M.Mech.E., M.I.Mech.E., A.M.I.E.Aust., Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of Queensland, Brisbane.

South Australia: R. S. Burdon, D.Sc., F.Inst.P., Department of Physics, University of Adelaide, Adelaide.

Western Australia: Prof. A. D. Rosa, C.B.E., M.A., D.Sc., Dip.Ed., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E., F.Inst.P., F.R.S.A., "Balnagown," Golf Links Road, Albany, W.A.

Tasmania: Professor S. Warren Carey, D.Sc., M.Aust. I.M.M., Department of Geology, University of Tasmania, Box 647C, G.P.O., Hobart.

New Zealand: Prof. Gordon J. Williams, Ph.D., M.Sc., B.E., A.O.S.M., D.I.C., M.I.M.M., M.N.Z.I.E., M.Aust.I.M.M., M.A.I.M.M.E., School of Mines and Metallurgy, University of Otago, P.O. Box 56, Dunedin, New Zealand.

### ***The Use of Chloramphenicol***

Dr. John A. McLean, in a letter published in the "Medical Journal of Australia" (7/4/1956), draws attention to the possible danger of administration of Chloramphenicol.

In the letter the doctor states that in the past 18 months he has seen six patients who suffered from aplastic anaemia after taking this drug, and there were four deaths. He points out that over the same period of time the only other cases of aplastic anaemia he had seen had been due to benzol poisoning.

Benzol and its components, he states, are among the most potent noxious agents known to haematologists, and it is not without significance that chloramphenicol is a benzol compound.

He recommends that the use of the drug be restricted to serious infections in which life is endangered.

## **AN URGENT APPEAL**

The Federal Executive of the Guild has asked us to launch an appeal on a Commonwealth basis to aid Mr. C. N. Geyer, of Inglewood, a Queensland Guild member, who suffered complete loss of his stock and fittings in a disastrous flood early this year.

A minimum estimate of Mr. Geyer's loss is £3000. His stock, fittings, account books and other records were completely destroyed.

There has been a generous response to an appeal made to Guild members in Queensland by the State Branch Committee, but much more is needed to re-establish Mr. Geyer, who has suffered this grievous reverse within two years of commencing business.

The Journal strongly commends this appeal to its readers in all States, and suggests that contributions be sent *promptly* to Miss D. Brighthouse, Secretary, Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild, Queensland branch, 4 Wickham Street, Petrie Bight, Queensland.

H. A. Braithwaite,  
Chairman of Directors,  
Australasian Pharmaceutical Publishing Co. Ltd.

# Pharmaceutical Association of Australia

## Agenda for Melbourne Conference

### Monday, May 21—8.15 p.m.

Official Opening of Conference in the Royale Ballroom, Exhibition Building, Nicholson street, Carlton.

Inaugural Address by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Victoria, Lieutenant-General, the Honourable Sir Edmund Herring, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., E.D., K.St.J.

Valedictory Address by the Retiring President, Mr. Walter C. Cotterell.

Induction of President — President-Elect — Mr. H. A. Braithwaite.

President's Remarks.

### Tuesday, May 22—9.30 a.m.

#### Pharmaceutical Association Meeting — Second Session.

Confirmation of Minutes of Sydney Meeting, August, 1953.

Presentation of credentials of voting delegates.

Messages to absentees and kindred bodies.

Honorary General Secretary's Report for the period August, 1953-May, 1956. Motion for adoption.

Honorary Treasurer's Financial Statement. Motion for adoption.

**Delegates' Expenses:** (Western Australian Remit).

That as most conferences are held in the eastern States and the heaviest burden of travelling expenses falls on West Australia and Queensland, consideration be given to adopting a system of pooling expenses that would be more equitable.

**Synchronising of Conferences with A.N.Z.A.A.S. meetings:** (Victorian Remit).

That the Council of Management of the Association take steps to arrange future meetings of the Association to coincide with meetings of A.N.Z.A.A.S.

### 12 noon

Reception by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of Melbourne, Councillor Sir Frank Selleck, M.C., in the Lord Mayor's Reception Room, Town Hall, Melbourne.

### Tuesday, May 22—2.15 p.m.

#### Pharmaceutical Association Meeting — Third Session.

##### The A.P.F.

Report of the Editorial Committee on the preparation and publication of the Eighth Edition.

Plans for future editions.

##### New South Wales Remits:

(1) That an Editor-in-Chief be appointed for the A.P.F., to be assisted by a much widened editorial committee, which is to include such people as a dermatologist, ophthalmologist, pharmacologist, etc. The Editor-in-Chief to be a registered pharmacist.

(2) That the P.A.A. Executive approach the Federal Council of the B.M.A., suggesting that the two bodies should approach the Minister, pressing for adoption of the A.P.F. as the basis of prescribing for the Pensioner's Scheme. In the event of the Federal Council of the B.M.A. not

consenting, then the P.A.A. Executive to meet the Minister.

##### General.

Consideration of correspondence from Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain concerning collection of comments from Australia in relation to revision of the British Pharmaceutical Codex.

### Evening—

Free.

### Wednesday, May 23—9.30 a.m.

#### Pharmaceutical Association Meeting. — Fourth Session.

Address on recent significant developments in pharmacy in New Zealand by Mr. Chas. Cameron, Secretary, and Mr. N. Wilson, President, of the Chemists' Service Guild of New Zealand.—Discussion.

**Tolerance in Dispensing.** Discussion led by Messrs. N. C. Manning and Eric Scott.

### 2.15 p.m.—

Meeting of Australian Federation of Women Pharmaceutical Chemists.

### 2.30 p.m.—

Conference of P.D.L. Boards at Guild House, 18-22 St. Francis street, Melbourne.

### 7 p.m.—

Buffet Dinner and combined meeting of the Australian Federation of Women Pharmaceutical Chemists at "Dynevor," 325 Beaconsfield parade, St. Kilda.

### Thursday, May 24—9.30 a.m.

#### Pharmaceutical Association Meeting.

**The Pharmaceutical Public Relations Secretariat.** Report by Mr. K. G. Attiwill, Federal Director.

**Pharmaceutical Benefits Report** by Mr. Eric Scott, Federal President, Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild.

##### Victorian Remit:

That this Association views with alarm the low professional fees paid by the Commonwealth Government for P.M.S. dispensing in view of rising costs in every department of dispensing.

##### Queensland Remit:

##### Committees of Inquiry.

That the Pharmaceutical Association should give consideration to having representatives of the Pharmaceutical Societies on Committees of Inquiry as any committee dealing with the professional aspect of pharmacy should include Pharmaceutical Society representation.

**Repatriation Dispensing Report** by Mr. T. B. Evans, Federal Secretary, Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild.

### 12.30 p.m.—

Lady visitors and delegates not attending afternoon Session of Conference of Pharmacy Boards will leave

for buffet luncheon as guests of H. J. Heinz & Co. Pty. Ltd. and will inspect the Heinz works at Dandenong in the afternoon. Transport will be provided by the management of H. J. Heinz Co. Pty. Ltd.

**2.15 p.m.—**

Conference of Pharmacy Boards.

**6.30 p.m.—**

Conference Dinner, Mural Hall, Myer Emporium, Bourke street, Melbourne.

**Friday, May 25—9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.**

Conducted Tour of Olympic Sites and Village.

**12.30 p.m.—**

Buffet Luncheon at Guild House, 18-22 St. Francis street, Melbourne, as guests of the Federal Council of the Guild.

**2.15 p.m.—**

**Pharmaceutical Association Meeting — Sixth Session.**

**Uniform Poisons Schedules—**

Remit from Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia:

That this Conference is of opinion that agreement between pharmaceutical representatives from each State would enable pharmacy to speak with one voice, thereby enhancing the prospect of early and satisfactory action.

Pharmaceutical Education. Reports from States on developments and changes since last Conference.

**Scholarships in Pharmacy.**

**Queensland Remit:**

That the Association endeavour to establish a scholarship whereby a young Australian pharmacist could proceed for advanced study to the London University.

**New South Wales Remit:**

That all scholarships or any such study grant secured for pharmacy on a Commonwealth basis by the Pharmaceutical Societies, the Pharmaceutical Service Guild, or any other pharmaceutical organisation, be administered by the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia.

**Reciprocity with Great Britain.**

**Tasmanian Remits:**

- (1) That steps be taken by the Conference to ascertain from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain whether it has set a time limit for the introduction of a three-year academic course as an essential for reciprocity.
- (2) That the State Pharmaceutical Societies be requested to advise the Association of what has been done to achieve uniform entrance standards (i.e., Matriculation) throughout Australia.
- (3) That the Association take immediate steps to ascertain what standards of Pharmaceutical Education would satisfy the six States of Australia and Great Britain.

**8 p.m.—**

Theatre Party — Princess Theatre, Spring street — "Kismet."

**Saturday, May 26—9.30 a.m.**

Conference of Pharmacy Boards (continuation).

**Afternoon—**

Sporting events; motor trips.

**Evening—**

Free.

**Sunday, May 27—8 a.m.**

Mass—St. Patrick's Cathedral.

**11 a.m.—**

Church Service, St. Paul's Cathedral.

**1.30 p.m.—**

Motor bus trip to Dandenong Ranges and visit to Nicholas Institute, "Burnham Beeches," Sassafras.

**Evening—**

Free.

**Monday, May 28—9.30 a.m.**

**Pharmaceutical Association Meeting — Seventh Session.**

**Composition of Pharmaceutical Society Councils—**

**Victorian Remit:**

That consideration should be given by State Pharmaceutical Societies to strengthening their Councils by providing for specific representation thereon of wholesale and/or manufacturing pharmacy and of assistants, provided that only registered pharmaceutical chemists who are members of such Societies shall be eligible for election to the Council.

**Dosage Forms of B.P. and B.P.C. Drugs.**

**South Australian Remit:**

That this Association forward a request to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, asking them to formulate a constructive policy designed to discourage and eliminate the present practice, adopted by some manufacturers, of confining sales of official (B.P. and B.P.C.) drugs to those dosage forms compounded and marketed by the manufacturer concerned.

Report on the Australasian Journal of Pharmacy by Mr. N. C. Cossar, Honorary Treasurer, Board of Management.

Reports from—

- (a) Conference of Pharmacy Boards.
- (b) Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Societies.
- (c) Meeting of P.D.L. Boards.
- (d) Sub-Committees (if any).

**2.30 p.m.—**

**Pharmaceutical Association Meeting — Eighth Session.**

Election of Office-bearers—

- (a) Deputy President.
- (b) Honorary Treasurer.
- (c) Association Council.
- (d) Honorary General Secretary.
- (e) Auditors.

Appointment of Editor(s) or Editorial Committee of A.P.F. Pharmaceutical Service Fund.

- (a) Report.
- (b) Appointment of Trustees.

Recommendation as to time and place of next meeting.

Passing of accounts for payment.

Votes of thanks and concluding business.

**7 p.m.—**

Farewell Dinner — Ascot House, 50 Fenton street, Ascot Vale.

# SCIENCE SECTION



EDITED BY A. T. S. SISSONS, B.Sc. F.P.S.

## ARTICLES

- Essential Oils and Their Applications.
- Complications of Chlorpromazine Therapy.
- Chlorpromazine.
- Amphetamine Poisoning.
- Clinical Report on Tetracycline.
- Chemical Assay of Digitalis.
- Pharmacy in Jugo-Slavia.
- Pharmaceutical Industry in Great Britain.
- Intramuscular Iron for Anaemia in Infants.
- Sterilisation by Radiation.
- Insecticides and the Balance of Animal Populations.
- Aspirin and Ulcer.
- Hypoglycaemic Effect on Dimercaprol.
- The Absorption of Boric Acid.
- Aluminium Hydroxide with Antibiotics.

## ESSENTIAL OILS AND THEIR APPLICATIONS

Abstract of Address to an Evening Meeting,  
Pharmaceutical Society, London  
By G. R. A. Short, F.P.S., F.L.S.  
(Reprinted from "The Pharmaceutical Journal,"  
February 4, 1956.)

Although the art of distillation is a very ancient one and oil of turpentine is mentioned by the Greek historian Herodotus (484-425 B.C.), it was not until the second half of the 16th century that the production and use of essential oils became general. In his "Neu gross Destillierbuch" (1556) W. H. Ryff, the Strassburg physician, mentions the French essential oil industry, and deals with the preparation of oils of spike or lavender, clove, mace, nutmeg, anise and cinnamon. However, it is not within the scope of this paper to deal with the history of essential oils, but it may be said that it was chiefly the apothecaries and distillers of the 17th and 18th centuries who improved the methods of distillation and made investigations into the nature of essential oils.

Through the centuries the preparation of essential oils has developed into an important industry which may be divided into two main groups; some oils being produced in the field by means of somewhat primitive stills, while others are products of scientific farming and the modern distillery. In a recent paper on the essential oil industry of Australia by Penfold and Willis, some interesting historical facts are mentioned. One of the first articles of export from New South Wales in 1788 was a quart of oil distilled from the leaves of a eucalypt (now known as *E. piperita* Sm.). The oil was sent to England, and was found to be more efficacious in the removal of "cholicky complaints" than peppermint oil. The essential oil industry in Australia, however, really began in 1852 when Joseph Bosisto, a Victorian pharmacist, distilled the leaves of *E. amygdalina* Labill (now *E. australiana* Baker and Smith).

### Distillation

Of the various methods used for the production of essential oils from plant materials that of steam distillation is most generally applicable. In a few special cases such as the citrus oils, however, steam treatment has an adverse effect upon the more delicate constituents of the oils, so for these cold extraction processes are employed.

Most plants or plant parts require some pre-treatment before distillation; fresh herbs such as peppermint are allowed to wilt for 24 to 48 hours after cutting, as this permits of quicker removal of oil and a higher yield; harder materials such as seeds, roots and barks need to be comminuted before transferring to the still.

The degree of comminution is an important factor, and may vary from crushing to coarse grinding, according to the nature of the raw material. Fine grinding should never be resorted to, as this leads to loss of oil during grinding and a tendency to "pack" in the still, thus offering resistance to the passage of steam through the charge. Designs of stills used for this purpose vary according to the resources available to the distiller, the simplest type being that used in the field in the areas of collection or cultivation of the plants. This simple field still usually consists of some kind of metal retort, with a clamped-on head which is connected by a pipe to a condenser coil cooled with running water. The condensate is passed through some form of Fountaine receiver where the oil collects and the aqueous distillate is normally allowed to run to waste. Such stills are usually direct fired, using wood as fuel, but in the more modern types a separate steam boiler is provided. Where the still can be located in a central factory, facilities may be provided for the three types of distillation (a) water, (b) water and steam, and (c) live steam, according to the nature of the material being processed. Such a still will also be fitted with what is known as a "flow back" tube for the automatic return to the still of the aqueous distillate, thus minimising the loss of suspended oil and of the water-soluble constituents of the oil.

### Enfleurage

For the very delicate and expensive floral oils such as those of jasmin and tuberose the process of enfleurage or cold extraction with fat is still employed. The reason for the continued importance of this ancient process is that certain flowers, particularly jasmin and tuberose, continue to produce perfume after removal from the plant, thus it will be appreciated that extraction with solvents or other methods would result in loss of valuable perfume. Briefly the process involves sprinkling the fresh flowers on to glass plates coated on both sides with a mixture of highly refined lard and suet; after about 24 hours the flowers are removed and replaced by fresh blooms. When about 36 changes have been effected the "pomade" is scraped from the glass and extracted with alcohol; the alcoholic extract is cooled to about -15 deg. C. and filtered to remove most of the dissolved fat. The extract is either sold for use as such or the alcohol is removed by vacuum distillation, leaving the highly aromatic essential oil (absolute) behind.

Many flowers, for example, roses, orange blossoms and mimosa, lose their power of forming volatile oil as soon as they are picked, so from these the perfume may be extracted by maceration in hot fat or in a



water-immiscible solvent such as petroleum ether or benzene.

Among the essential oils of world-wide commercial importance those obtained from citrus fruits rank very high. It is unfortunate, therefore, that high quality citrus oils cannot be obtained from the peel of the fruit by distillation. The heat and water used in the distillation process so alter the character of these oils as to render them almost useless. There is perhaps one exception to this, namely lime oil, the flavour and odour of the distilled oil in this case having a peculiar quality to which the consuming public has become accustomed, and, indeed, few people apart from the experts would recognise cold-pressed lime oil. It is interesting to note that the cold-pressed oil contains about 6 per cent. of citral, while the distilled product has only about 1 to 1.5 per cent.; this difference being due to the action of the hot acid juice of the fruit decomposing some of the citral and other constituents with the consequent alteration in flavour and odour.

Until about 30 years ago the cold expression of citrus oils was almost entirely a hand process, either by the "sponge" method or by means of the *écuelle*, but during the 1920s a number of machines were patented, and these produced oil at a much quicker rate and with non-skilled labour. By 1930 it is estimated that about 50 per cent. of Italian lemon oil was produced by machine, and now it would be difficult to find a worker using the sponge except perhaps in some remote villages of Italy. Some experts, however, still maintain that "sponge" oil was of better quality than that produced by any of the machines. There is probably some truth in this, as early records show that the citral content of hand-pressed lemon oil was normally within the 4 to 5 per cent. range, while today the content of genuine oils varies between 3.4 and 3.6 per cent. only. In French Guinea and in some parts of the West Indies where small growers are far removed from processing plants, hand methods are still used for orange and cold pressed lime oils.

Many essential oils contain a high proportion of terpenes and sesquiterpenes, hydrocarbons with the empirical formulae  $C_{10}H_{16}$  and  $C_{15}H_{24}$  respectively. These substances contribute little flavour or odour to the majority of oils in which they occur, they are relatively insoluble in alcohol and water, and are prone to oxidation with consequent development of off flavours. For some purposes, therefore, it is a distinct advantage to remove them from the oils; this is normally done by fractional distillation in high vacuum or by the use of dilute alcohol, in which solvent and flavouring constituents are soluble while the terpenes and sesquiterpenes remain insoluble. An interesting method of producing terpeneless oils was patented by van Dijck and Ruys in 1937 in which the oil was extracted by two immiscible solvents flowing in opposite directions through a horizontal tube while the oil entered in the middle. One solvent such as pentane dissolved the terpenes while the other, e.g., methyl alcohol dissolved the oxygenated flavouring constituents. In addition to terpeneless and sesquiterpeneless oils the so-called concentrated oils call for some explanation. These are oils from which a proportion of the terpenes has been removed, and such products are known commercially as twofold, fivefold, tenfold, etc.

#### Flavouring and Antiseptic Uses

The most obvious applications of essential oils in medicine are as flavouring agents to mask unpleasant drugs and also to take advantage of their mild irritant action on the digestive tract with consequent stimulation of the appetite and relief of indigestion. Essential oils also act as expectorants, counteract the gripping action of purgatives and exert a rubefacient effect on the intact skin. These oils are quite largely used as counter-irritants in the treatment of inflammatory conditions and for the relief of neuralgia and rheumatic pains.

Some essential oils by virtue of their phenolic content and other constituents are quite powerful antiseptics, and as such are used in dental preparations and to check the growth of fermentative micro-organisms in the stomach. In 1910 Martindale determined the "Carbolic Acid Coefficient" of a number of essential oils and isolates. The results were tabulated, and heading the list was origanum oil with a coefficient of 26, thyme oil had a figure of 15, cinnamon leaf oil 10, cinnamon bark and clove oils 9, *Eucalyptus globulus* oil 4 and garlic oil only 2. A more recent addition to the bactericidal oils is that of the Australian tea-tree (*Melaleuca alternifolia* Cheel) which is used in such quantities as to need the production of 50,000 to 60,000 lb. per annum. It is interesting to note that at the Symposium on Indian Essential Oils held last year at Dehra Dun, M. N. Reid stated that work in Bangalore suggested that antiseptics of fairly high Rideal Walker value could be prepared with lemongrass oil as the chief germicidal constituent. V. Subrahmanyam and S. M. Bose found that the bactericidal efficiency of emulsions of this oil was directly proportional to the citral content; these authors also stated that particle size and germicidal potency of such emulsions were correlated.

Some useful work has been reported this year by Kellner and Kober upon the possibility of using essential oils for the disinfection of rooms. The antibacterial action of 175 oils on nine micro-organisms has been studied, and of these 21 were selected for further study on account of their potency, low toxicity and economic use. In order to identify the components responsible for the antibacterial effect, 127 isolates and other constituents of essential oils were examined, and it has been shown that the most active constituents were p-cymene, linalool, geraniol, nerol, thymol, carvacrol, eugenol, safrol, benzaldehyde, cuminal, cinnamic and salicylic aldehydes, pulegone, carvone, thujone, ascaridol and cineol.

#### Insect Repellents

Pharmacists will be familiar with the application of essential oils such as citronella, lavender, lemongrass and geranium as insect repellents. During World War II investigations were made into possible applications in this field of certain Australian oils containing phenol ethers. The most promising of these was Huon Pine oil (*Dacrydium franklinii*); the waste wood and shavings from the lumber mills served as a valuable source of the oil for many years, but owing to the increasing inaccessibility of the trees the wood is no longer available. However, a most promising substitute was found in the leaf oil of *Melaleuca bracteata* which in common with Huon Pine contains a high proportion of methyl eugenol. Unfortunately, these oils had irritating effects on the skin of certain individuals; this disadvantage was not shared by the leaf oil of *Backhousia myrtifolia*, which contains about 80 per cent. of elemicin. During the course of this work it was discovered that these oils, while being non-toxic to flies, acted as powerful synergists in pyrethrum sprays.

The development of aerosols or colloidal mists will undoubtedly increase the use of essential oils and other aromatic products in deodorants, insecticides, sun-tan oils, disinfectants and perfumes. The formulation of these products calls for rather specialised knowledge of the nature of the aromatic materials employed and careful selection of the appropriate propellants (usually a mixture of halogenated hydrocarbons). The design of spray nozzles and containers is of the utmost importance for aerosols; for whereas metal canisters are of general application, stout glass bottles offer greater attraction to the purchaser.

A few essential oils have a blue or greenish tint due to the presence of one or the other of a group of hydrocarbons known as azulenes. These coloured compounds do not pre-exist in plants, but are formed during the steam distillation of chamomile flowers, wormwood herb, guaiac wood, etc. Blue azulene has



now been produced on the Continent synthetically in commercial quantities, and is stated to exert a beneficial action in inflammatory conditions of the skin and mucous membranes. In cosmetics this compound has been used to protect the skin from pimples and pustules and also in toothpastes and gargles.

While perhaps not a strictly pharmaceutical application of essential oils, though one which must be encountered by pharmacists, is the "solubilisation" of oils. An ordinary perfume requires alcohol as a solvent, but by the use of a suitable surface active agent together with the aromatic constituents the quantity of alcohol may be reduced or if necessary totally replaced by water. A typical example of this type of product is the bath perfume which, while having a perfectly clear appearance, is not a true solution, but is, in fact, a transparent emulsion in which the oil phase is in a very finely dispersed condition. By careful formulation and selection of surface active agents such aqueous perfumes may be produced to give a clear or turbid dispersion when added to water. According to the surface active agent used and the nature of the oil to be dispersed, it will be found that three to five parts of emulsifier, such as polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid ester, will solubilise one part of oil; in exceptional cases eight to nine parts may be required. When difficulty is encountered in producing clear products, the addition of about 5 per cent. of benzyl alcohol will be found useful. A somewhat unusual application of the principle of solubilisation was suggested recently by Swafford and Nobles, who formulated an orange syrup to replace the United States pharmacopoeial product which contains tincture of orange as the flavouring ingredient. The formula quoted was:

Orange oil	1.0
Tween 20	6.0
Citric acid	0.5
Glycerin	10.0
Syrup	to make 100.0

The oil is mixed with the Tween and the glycerin added; this mixture is then incorporated with the acidulated syrup.

One of the most difficult problems confronting flavour chemists is the provision of flavours for masking unpleasant medicines such as the bitters and saline substances like ammonium or magnesium chloride. Many of the old favourites are still very useful; examples of these are cherry, aniseed and cloves for cough syrups and liquorice for saline drugs provided these latter are not acid in reaction. Bitter drugs are rendered more palatable by the use of blends of oils having a sweet character, such as anise, coriander and fennel either with or without saccharin. Lemon, orange, lime and tangerine oils add brightness to flavour blends, but if deterioration is to be avoided it is preferable to use the terpeneless oils or soluble essences prepared from these oils. Acid medicines are usually improved by the addition of fruit flavours, but these are hardly within the scope of this paper. Fruit and chocolate syrups find favour with children, as do butterscotch and vanilla. Paraldehyde is particularly difficult to mask, but peppermint oil is probably the best flavour to use for this. Cod-liver oil preparations are greatly improved by the addition of citrus oils, which latter may be blended with or without the use of vanilla or a trace of almond. For penicillin lozenges one can hardly improve upon oils of lemon, orange or lime, but when these have to be stored for some time it is better to use the powder form of these flavours. Amino acids and powdered liver or extracts of liver lend themselves to the use of spice and savoury essential oils such as ginger, cinnamon, parsley and celery. Many essential oils, in common with vanilla, have the property of anaesthetising the taste buds, thus assisting in masking unpleasant flavours.

Toothpastes are a fertile field for the use of essential oils, not only for their flavour value, but also for the

feeling of freshness imparted to the breath; here again the bactericidal activity may be a consideration. Among the more commonly used oils for this purpose are peppermint, spearmint, anise, clove, caraway and rose, but the citrus oils may be found useful as blenders.

Among the indirect pharmaceutical applications of essential oils might be mentioned the utilisation of the higher fractions obtained from the rectification of eucalyptus oil. These fractions consist of  $\alpha$ -terpineol, phenols and aromatic aldehydes, and are used in disinfectant compositions. Fractionation of *Eucalyptus dives* "type" oil yields technical piperitone assaying 90-95 per cent., which is the starting material for synthetic thymol and menthol. (+)-Limonene, the chief terpene of orange oil, is the source of synthetic carvone, which is useful for spearmint flavours. A recent report indicates that by the fractional distillation of sulphate turpentine, a waste product of the cellulose industry, an oil was obtained containing about 40 per cent. of pinene which was of sufficient purity to be used for camphor and terpene hydrate syntheses.

Sufficient has been said to show that the uses of essential oils in pharmacy are considerably more widespread than would be indicated by the list of 14 pharmacopoeial and 11 British Pharmaceutical Codex oils. It is evident also from the number of references appearing in the literature each year that interest is continuing in the composition and applications of these most interesting products of nature.

## COMPLICATIONS OF CHLORPROMAZINE THERAPY

J. Lomas, R. H. Boardman and M. Markowe (*Lancet*, 1955, 268, 1144)

This report is based on observation of 800 mental hospital patients treated with chlorpromazine between November, 1953, and the end of 1954. Though all types of mental cases were treated, the great majority were acute or chronic psychoses. The dosage varied considerably, but the most common procedure was to start with 150 mg. daily and to increase rapidly to 300 mg. daily; a few patients received up to 800 mg. daily. The duration of treatment varied from a few weeks to several months. The majority of patients received the chlorpromazine by mouth and were ambulant from the start. Most patients were receiving barbiturate sedation. The total number of toxic reactions recorded in the 800 patients was 59 (7.4 per cent.). Of the side-effects, hypotension is the only one requiring special precautions, and then only in the aged and those with cardiac dysfunction. Toxic manifestations included jaundice, blood dyscrasias, skin reactions and oedema, pyrexia and epileptic fits. Of these, jaundice and blood dyscrasias may prove fatal, and are regarded as absolute contraindications to continuing treatment with chlorpromazine; previous liver dysfunction should also be regarded as a contraindication. Whereas the dosage at the time of the toxic reaction, the total dosage, and the method of administration, appeared of no significance, the duration of treatment before the reaction was much more constant. The greatest incidence of pyrexia was at the beginning of the second week, and both jaundice and skin reactions came on about two weeks later. Only in the case of epileptic fits was this time relationship not observed. Toxic reactions, except for epileptic fits, were very rare after the end of the 5th week. It is suggested that the toxic effects are due to sensitisation, and some support is lent to this suggestion by the development of eosinophilia in a few cases. The fact that the epileptic fits had no relationship either to dosage or duration of treatment suggests that chlorpromazine has epileptogenic properties, which may lead to manifest fits in susceptible people.—*J. Pharm. Pharmacol.* 1956, 1, 62.

## CHLORPROMAZINE

By H. S. Grainger

Chlorpromazine depresses the highest centres of the brain and has found many therapeutic uses in the short time it has been available. It attracted considerable attention as an adjunct in the "artificial hibernation" technique of anaesthesia, and has since found extensive use in the relief of anxiety states and in the alleviation of post-irradiation sickness. Glaser and Newling have investigated a number of side reactions of chlorpromazine, especially to show whether it would inhibit habituation. A number of drugs and a sample of inactive control material were all prepared as tablets indistinguishable in appearance. These were administered to groups of subjects who were required to describe their symptoms after taking them. The side reactions reported included sleepiness, nausea, giddiness, inability to think clearly, dryness of the mouth. Similar symptoms were described by the same groups after taking hyoscine hydrobromide. It is evident from the results that 50 mgm. chlorpromazine had an action similar to that of 0.75 mgm. hyoscine hydrobromide, except that chlorpromazine accelerated the heart and hyoscine slowed it. Habituation to the taking of the drugs appeared in the course of the experiment, and was indicated by the drop in frequency of the symptoms with repeated administration. When chlorpromazine was given, this was abolished, and the symptoms reported corresponded to those found at the earlier part of the experiment. Kelly and Laurence have used chlorpromazine to suppress convulsions in experimental and clinical tetanus. A common method of treating tetanus is by the use of neuromuscular blocking agents and light anaesthesia. This, however, is an impracticable method in countries where tetanus is common, and the authors point to the need for a drug or combination of drugs which will control the spasm without depressing respiration or sending the patient unconscious. Experimental tetanus was induced in rabbits by injecting tetanus toxin into the hind leg in quantity sufficient to cause resting tetanus in the injected leg only, leaving the other to act as control. Drugs being tested were given intravenously, and a standard apparent impulse was devised by dropping a weight on to the metal frame supporting the rabbit sling. It was shown that chlorpromazine had significant activity in doses of 1 mgm./Kg. A clinical case is described in a boy aged 2½, who developed tetanus after an injury to his finger. Chlorpromazine was given every two to five hours in doses sufficient to control the convulsions and avoid undue exhaustion of the child. The treatment was successful, and though only one case is reported, it is an indication of a new approach to the control of tetanus. The authors also discuss the value of barbiturates and paraldehyde. Sulman and Winnik and Marshall and Leiberman have reported hormonal disturbances associated with the administration of chlorpromazine in moderately large doses in psychiatric cases. Sulman and Winnik showed that in a 16-year-old girl chlorpromazine brought about an increase in the secretion of follicle-stimulating hormone and leutinising hormone. In a number of other female patients lactation occurred. The latter phenomenon is also described by Marshall and Leiberman. These phenomena are thought to be due to a partial blocking by the drug of the hypothalamus, with consequent impairment of function in controlling the hormone secretions.—*Export Review*, February, 1956.

## AMPHETAMINE POISONING

### Misuse of Inhalers

Two cases of amphetamine poisoning, following the ingestion of amphetamine from Benzedrine inhalers, are reported by A. Poteliakhoff and B. P. Roughton in the *British Medical Journal* for January 7. In each

instance, the entire contents of the inhaler (containing 325 mgm. of free amphetamine with aromatics) had been dissolved in a beverage and taken in one dose. One patient (who did not come under observation for the first two days) developed hemiplegia with almost complete paralysis of the left face, arm and leg; it was assumed that sudden hypertension had been followed by cerebral haemorrhage. The other patient was treated with phenobarbitone sodium intramuscularly until his blood pressure returned to normal. The authors advocate that either the public be warned of the dangers of such misuse of amphetamine or that the drug be replaced by a less toxic substance.—*Pharm. J.*, January 21, 1956.

## CLINICAL REPORT ON TETRACYCLINE

R. L. McCorry and J. A. Weaver (*Lancet*, 1955, 260, 1102)

In vitro studies of antibacterial activity showed that tetracycline is effective against both Gram-positive and Gram-negative organisms, though the latter tend to have higher minimal inhibitory concentrations than do the former. Among the most sensitive organisms are certain strains of staphylococci, the pneumococci, the  $\beta$ -haemolytic streptococci, some of the  $\alpha$ -haemolytic streptococci, and some enterococci. Among the resistant organisms are all strains of *Ps. pyocyanea* and some strains of *Staph. pyogenes*, *Strep. faecalis* and *E. coli*. Most of the 87 patients in the series under review were treated for acute infections of the respiratory system. The best form of dosage was found to consist of an initial loading dose of 1 g. followed by 0.25 g. 6-hourly; this made of treatment produced good blood levels. In pneumococcal lobar pneumonia the results obtained were good and in every respect equal to those following the use of chlortetracycline and oxytetracycline. On acute bronchopneumonia the results were variable and difficult to assess, but generally the results were again comparable with those of the two analogues. Of the 39 cases of pneumonia of all types it was considered that in 10 cases the response had been less than expected. In 17 cases of chronic bronchitis a good response was obtained in 13, the results being usually better than those following inhalational therapy with either streptomycin or penicillin. In 8 cases of bronchiectasis there was temporary improvement, with lessening of sputum in 6. The side-effects observed were mainly intestinal, flatulence, nausea and vomiting, diarrhoea, and pruritus ani. The authors conclude that tetracycline justifies further trial in that the incidence of side-effects appears to be less than that with the other substances of the tetracycline series and it seems to be quite as effective clinically. They consider, however, that penicillin should still remain the drug of choice in the treatment of pneumonia and that tetracycline should be reserved for cases that do not respond to penicillin or where the causal agent is penicillin-resistant.—*J. Pharm. Pharmacol.*, 1955, 11, 966.

## CHEMICAL ASSAY OF DIGITALIS

In his column *Progress of Pharmacy, Export Review*, December, 1955, H. S. Grainger had the following note: Digitalis remains one of the important botanical drugs in an age when so many products are now of synthetic chemical origin. It has a particular historical interest in being one of the earliest drugs to be given a biological assay method in the *Pharmacopoeia*, and still has the distinction of retaining such a method. Biological assays, however, are expensive, and the chemical method is usually to be preferred if a reliable one can be found. Many workers have attempted to produce such a method for digitalis, but with only moderate success. Dr. J. M. Rowson has recently published a paper (*J. Pharm. Pharmacol.*, 1955, 11, 924) claiming to have found such a method, and giving details of the correlation between the chemical and bio-

logical assays in fourteen samples of *Digitalis purpurea* grown under controlled conditions and in five commercial samples. The method depends on the colour reaction between 3:5 dinitrobenzoic acid and digitoxin in the presence of dilute alkaline ethanol. Experiments have been performed to show the effect of the concentration of alkali, the dinitrobenzoic acid reagent and the temperature of reaction on the speed of development of the colour. It is shown that for reliable results the reagents must be carefully standardised and that the temperature should be controlled at 20° C. *Digitalis* leaf was completely extracted for the assay by maceration in 70 per cent. ethanol with gentle agitation for one hour, a method which the author believes could be applied to the extemporaneous preparation of tincture of digitalis from standardised leaf powder.

## PHARMACY IN JUGO-SLAVIA

At a recent meeting of chemists at Tunbridge Wells, Kent, England, Dr. J. M. Rowson (Curator of the Pharmaceutical Society's Museum, London) gave a talk on "Pharmacy in Jugo-Slavia." Dr. Rowson had visited that country recently to confer with the authorities at the University of Belgrade on work connected with digitalis.

A summary of his talk is taken from *The Chemist and Druggist*, December 17, 1955.

"Pharmaceutically, Jugo-Slavia was organised under seven separate Pharmaceutical Societies, each having a branch system similar to the British, and a council elected from among its members. There was sectional representation in each Society. For instance, hospital pharmacy and the history of pharmacy were represented in each of the councils. Membership was optional. Fees were low, and all the Societies received some form of government assistance. Together the Societies formed the Federation of Pharmaceutical Societies of Jugo-Slavia. The retail pharmacies belonged to the commune. If the town or village wanted another pharmacy, it would find the money. Conversely there were instances of amalgamation of several pharmacies. By law, not more than one pharmacy was allowed per 8000 of population. All the pharmacies looked like pharmacies, with a good selection of shop rounds and similar features, and all sales were medical. Ordinary working hours were from 7 a.m. until 2 p.m.

At least one or two pharmacies in each town gave a 24-hour service, which was worked on a shift system. A bed-sitting room was provided in the pharmacy for a man who "slept on the job" at night.

Throughout the country all the professions were salaried, and salaries were low, though the cost of living was as high as in Britain. About 10 per cent. of prescriptions dispensed were "private." Health insurance prescriptions were priced by the pharmacist before being sent off for payment. One pharmacy in Zagreb claimed to be the largest in Europe, had a total staff of 100 to 120, of whom 60 were chemists. About 1200 prescriptions were handled each day, and there were as many counter sales.

There were in the country two or three big firms of manufacturing chemists. They made chemicals, galenicals and their own proprietaries. He had visited a wholesale pharmacy in Northern Serbia, and it looked much like a wholesale house in Britain.

There were only two Faculties of Pharmacy in the whole of Jugo-Slavia—one in Zagreb and the other in Belgrade. The authority of both dated from 1945. Each awarded its own degrees, one after four years and one after five years study. Though they were only just "getting into gear," Dr. Rowson was greatly impressed with their equipment, set-up and general furnishings. In each of the Faculties there was a retail shop, that in Belgrade being a "museum piece"—a

pharmacy about 100 years old. A certain amount of teaching was done in these shops, especially during examinations, the examiner becoming a customer handing in prescriptions.

Dr. Rowson had visited some pharmacognosy research stations financed largely by the Government; at these, work was in progress on the cultivation of peppermint, sage and digitalis, and problems relating thereto.

## PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY IN GREAT BRITAIN

### Exports of Drugs and Medicines

British exports of drugs and medicines in 1955 amounted to £35.9 m., an increase of more than 10 per cent. over the 1954 figure. The value of the pharmaceutical industry's exports therefore exceeds the value (about £30 m. a year) of drugs supplied by pharmacists through the National Health Service.

The newer antibiotics, anti-histaminics, synthetic anti-malarials, insulin, vitamins, aspirin and miscellaneous proprietary medicines contributed substantially to the higher export total. Sulphonamides in bulk also showed a marked increase to over £1 m. Reduced prices for penicillin and its preparations for injection accounted for a fall in value from £2.8 m. to £2.2 m., despite an increase in volume of 28 per cent.

Australia was again the most important market for British drugs (£4 m.), with India next (£3 m.), followed by Pakistan, South Africa, New Zealand, Nigeria, the Irish Republic, Burma and Egypt. Exports to the U.S.A. reached a record level of £664,000, surpassing sales to Canada, which amounted to £612,000.

The Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry maintains that the industry's success is due to the results of research in its laboratories, since it is towards the products of original research that overseas demand is tending more and more to be directed.

## INTRAMUSCULAR IRON FOR ANAEMIA IN INFANTS

The oral administration of iron to treat nutritional anaemia in infants, although usually effective, has several disadvantages. It may cause vomiting and intestinal upsets; the parents may not give the necessary dose, or give it only irregularly; and it seems that most of the iron absorbed is utilised for immediate haemoglobin requirements, and adequate stores are not built up.

As an alternative to the oral route Gaisford and Jennison (*Brit. Med. J.*, 1955, 2, 700) have used intramuscular injections of an iron-dextran complex ("Imferon") to treat nutritional anaemia and anaemia of prematurity in infants.

In treating nutritional anaemia, an average of five injections was given to each child, the amount of the complex given at each injection being usually 50 mg. (1 ml.). The total dose varied from 150 to 500 mg. Twenty-one infants ranging in age from two to 27 months were treated, and all showed obvious and rapid clinical improvement, marked by a return of appetite, change of disposition, improvement in colour, and gain in weight.

Fourteen babies between the ages of two and 15 months were treated for anaemia of prematurity, the usual dose of iron-dextran complex being again 50 mg. The total dose varied from 100 to 400 mg. Rapid response to the treatment was also obtained in this group of patients; the average haemoglobin level of the group rose from 49.3 per cent. before treatment to 69.6 per cent. after two weeks of treatment.

### Anaemia in Premature Babies

Because of the success of this treatment, it was decided to see whether the prophylactic use of the complex would prevent the otherwise almost inevitable anaemia from developing in premature babies. Two groups of ten premature babies were studied, one group being given iron injections, the other being left un-



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treated and observed as controls. It was found that while the injections did not prevent the fall in haemoglobin level during the first two weeks of life (this occurred by about an equal amount in both groups), by the 16th week the level in the treated infants was significantly higher than that in the controls.

All injections were given deeply, and only slight pain and short-lived discomfort were noticed. No staining of the skin occurred. The upper and outer quadrant of the buttock was found to be the most suitable site for injection.

The authors state that although intramuscular iron should not be used to replace oral iron as a routine procedure, it is a valuable addition to the therapy available for treating severely anaemic infants, and those intolerant or resistant to oral iron.—The Alchemist, December, 1955.

## STERILISATION BY RADIATION

By T. Horne, of the Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell

(Reprinted from *The Pharmaceutical Journal*, January 14, 1956)

It has been known for many years that micro-organisms can be inactivated by exposure to ionising radiation. The application of radiation to the sterilisation or pasteurisation of food and drugs has come in for an increasing amount of investigation, particularly in the United States, since the war. It is now clear that, on a laboratory scale, a wide range of pharmaceutical products can be sterilised in this way.

The radiation sensitivity of micro-organisms shows great species variation. Thus, vegetative bacteria (*Bact. coli* and *Pseudomonas*) can be inactivated by exposure to a dose of less than  $0.5 \times 10^6$  rad. One rad corresponds to an energy absorption of 100 ergs per gm. of tissue. It has been suggested to replace the roentgen (r), and the roentgen equivalent physical (r.e.p.) as a measurement of radiation. Spore-forming bacteria (*B. subtilis*, *B. mesentericus*) are more resistant, requiring a dose of the order of  $1.0 \times 10^6$  rad. Virus particles require somewhat more for inactivation. Only rarely is it found that organisms survive a dose of  $2.0 \times 10^6$  rad, and this is regarded as the probable maximum sterilising dose for all materials. It is found that the killing of micro-organisms is a probability effect, and, in general, the number of survivors decreases logarithmically with increasing exposure to radiation. Thus, the actual sterilising dose required strictly depends on the number of organisms originally present and the criterion adopted for sterility in testing. This might be less than one viable organism in  $10^6$  gm. of material. Although it is customary to say of heat-sterilised material that it contains no viable organisms, in practice, no difference in "degree of sterility" would be detected between heat- and radiation-sterilised products.

### Mechanism of Bactericidal Action

The possible mechanism of the bactericidal action of radiation is as follows:—The absorption of the incident radiation leads to molecular changes in the material with the production of activated complexes. At the levels we are considering for sterilisation (not greater than  $2.0 \times 10^6$  rad), the relatively simple chemical molecules of pharmaceuticals are for the most part activated reversibly and return to the stable state without bond rupture. Activation of the more complex nuclear and cytoplasmic material of the micro-organisms will lead to irreversible chemical changes and probably gross structural damage to the chromosomes. As a result of irradiation, many organisms are killed immediately. In the remainder, cell division is retarded, and, when it does occur, mutations appear which prove lethal within, at most, a few generations. Thus the irradiation killing may not be immediate, and post-irradiation conditions may affect

the number of survivors. None the less, it is possible, by using a dose of sufficient magnitude, so to reduce the number of viable survivors that any desired criterion of sterility can be achieved.

The use of radiation for sterilisation offers several advantages over heating methods, since the heat released when  $2.0 \times 10^6$  rad are absorbed is only of the order of two calories. It can thus be applied to a wide range of products, e.g., antibiotics and thermolabile barbiturates, which at present have to be prepared and packed under aseptic conditions. The latter method adds appreciably to the cost of the product, and there is no means of ensuring that all, or indeed any, of those samples which are passed for use are in fact sterile. One can at best test a number of samples, possibly one per thousand, taken at random from the production line, and, if these are free from contamination, assume that the other nine hundred and ninety-nine are also sterile. With an irradiated product, the likelihood of contamination is the same for each and every unit, and can be very small.

If highly-penetrating radiations are used, the product can be sterilised ready boxed for despatch. If the container is sealed before irradiation in a germ-proof wrapper, e.g., polythene or Cellophane, then the customer has the added security that the box and all its contents are sterile when he receives them. Paper, cardboard and dyestuffs are virtually unaffected by a sterilising dose of radiation. All the common kinds of glass undergo a more or less pronounced coloration on being irradiated. Some American manufacturers have stated that the brown colour so produced would be a positive disadvantage to the saleability of irradiated products. This view is not universal, however, and, in fact, the brown colour of an ampoule or vial may be taken as a guarantee of its having been subjected to a sterilisation process. In any case, it is possible by the inclusion of a small percentage of a cerium salt in the melt to make a non-browning glass of satisfactory working properties at only a slight increase in cost.

### Irradiation of Pharmaceuticals

A recent survey made in the United States indicated that at least seven universities or other major institutions (including manufacturers with their own irradiation sources) were actively engaged in research into the possible applications of radiation sterilisation in pharmaceuticals. A similar number of organisations in this country is known to have made some study of the effect of radiation on one or more pharmaceutical products, and work is continuing. Several factors have to be investigated before radiation sterilisation could be used on a production basis. These include (a) alteration in the colour or texture of the product; (b) change in its activity, apparent either at once or on storage; (c) formation of toxic products, such as carcinogens; (d) the possible pyrogenic or allergenic activity of irradiated bacteria. The pharmaceutical industry has at its disposal experienced staff, able to make the necessary chemical, biological and clinical tests. It has been suggested that the increasing secrecy maintained about their work in this field by certain manufacturers in the United States might well be interpreted as an indication that favourable results, likely to be of commercial advantage, are being obtained.

We can now survey those products about which some work has been published. Samples of several antibiotics, including potassium penicillin G, streptomycin-potassium chloride complex, chlortetracycline, chloramphenicol and oxytetracycline have been treated in the dry state with  $2 \times 10^6$  rad. In each case the samples were sterile after irradiation, and, although in some cases there was a slight greying of the powder, no change in solubility was noted. They were subsequently tested against *Staphylococcus aureus*, when no appreciable difference in potency between control and irradiated samples was found. This was the case whether the samples were tested immediately or three months after irradiation. Although irradiation of a

dilute aqueous solution of a single vitamin causes a serious loss in some cases, e.g., ascorbic acid or vitamin B<sub>12</sub>, the irradiation of more concentrated solutions or of multi-vitamin preparations has been reported to result in relatively slight losses only.

#### Effects on Animal Products

The sterilisation of various animal products, steroids and hormones has been briefly reported. It was stated that a clinical evaluation showed radiation to have no detrimental effects. However, neither the products nor the clinical tests were specified. Other workers have reported losses in potency in irradiated gland extracts, e.g., pituitary extract and insulin. Because of the protective effect which some components of a mixture may exert on others, all such complex products will have to be tested individually. Differences may well be found in the radiation sensitivity of tissue extracts prepared in different ways.

The sterilisation of a number of medical and surgical products has been demonstrated. Catgut sutures have been effectively treated without loss of tensile strength. In this case, spore contamination is the problem, and a dose of  $2.0 \times 10^6$  rad is necessary. Adhesive and other dressings, bandages and rubber gloves have also been sterilised satisfactorily. Further studies are now in progress on the possible resultant chemical or mechanical changes. Although it is not possible to sterilise whole blood because of the haemolysis which results, a relatively low dose of gamma radiation has been used to sterilise plasma. Preliminary experiments indicated no difference in the growth of embryonic tissue in control and irradiated plasma. Aortic sections taken without asepsis from dogs were sterilised by irradiation, stored for up to seven months, and then successfully grafted into thoracic aortae of host animals. Histological examination up to four months after operation revealed satisfactory grafts in the majority of cases. This work has been extended to man, and last year it was stated (in U.S.A.) that fifteen patients had successfully received radiation sterilised aortic grafts. Preliminary experiments showed that excised bone could be sterilised by gamma radiation and transplanted in dogs. No harmful effects were observed after three months. The bone had apparently been satisfactorily assimilated, and had produced no foreign body reaction in the host. In control experiments, where the transplants were not sterilised, four of the five animals developed infection, which in two cases was so generalised that the animals had to be sacrificed. The work has been extended, and a number of human patients have been given irradiated bone.

It is clear that at first sight a considerable number of products can be satisfactorily sterilised by radiation. It has been reported that the U.S. Food and Drug Administration would recognise a satisfactory radiation sterilisation process for a pharmaceutical, if it were shown that there was no effect on potency, stability or toxicity. The problems associated with the side effects of irradiation would not be as great with pharmaceuticals as is the case with food sterilisation. Chemical change should be more readily detected in these less complex materials. Further, there is the vast difference in the quantities of food and medicines ingested. A clear demonstration that irradiated pharmaceuticals are in no way inferior should be possible in one or two years.

When we consider the sources of radiation at present available for production work, however, the picture is less favourable. A few individual electrical machines could probably be produced in about two years' time, and radioactive sources are unlikely to be available in large quantity for three years. Facilities are available, however, at Harwell and elsewhere, for research on a laboratory scale, and, with them, manufacturers should in that time be able to assess the contribution radiation might make to the handling of any particular product.

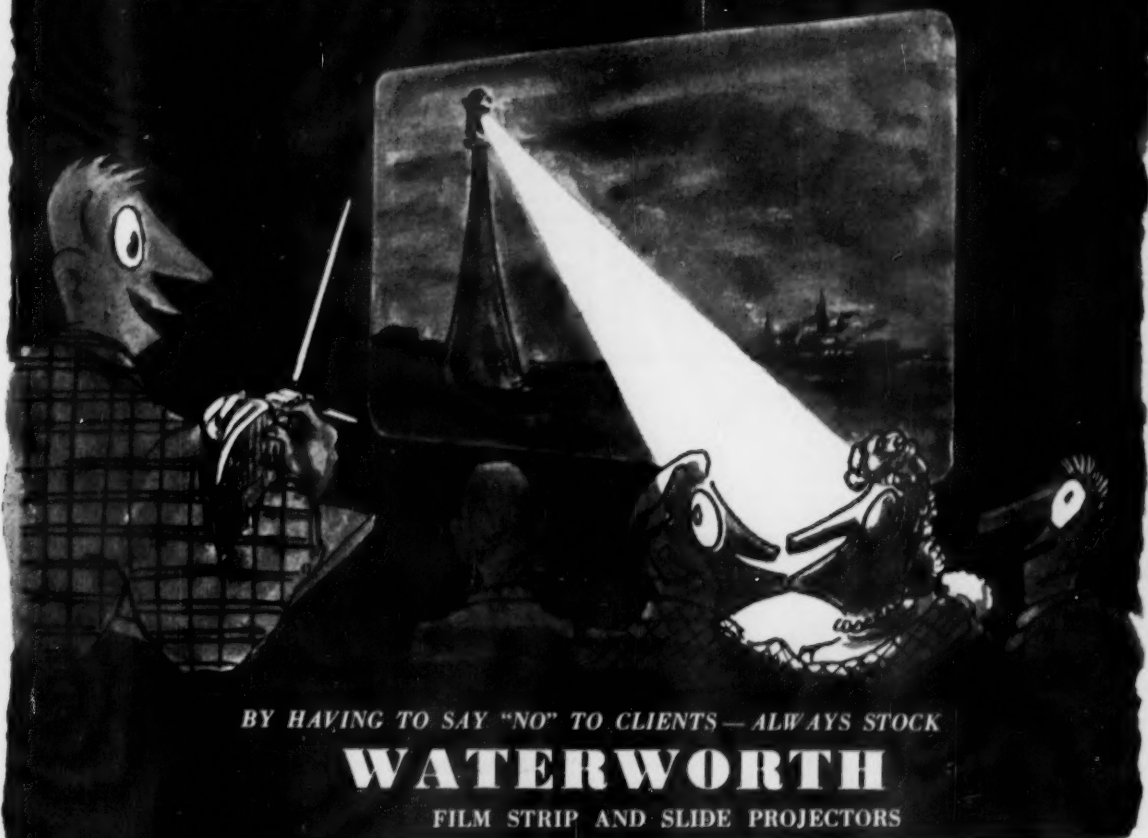
#### Kinds of Radiation

Up to this point, little mention has been made of the kinds of radiation which have been used for research purposes, and which might be used industrially. For research purposes, beta-particles and gamma-rays from radioactive material have been used, also X-rays and fast-moving electrons produced by various types of machine. The changes brought about by these radiations are roughly comparable, but small differences are apparent, probably because of the different densities of ionisation produced by each. In general, it appears that sterilisation brought about by one could equally well have been achieved by another. A certain protective effect is found in some cases by irradiating at temperatures below 0° C. or in the absence of oxygen. Of the various radiations which have been used, beta-particles and gamma-rays can probably be discounted for most industrial applications. The penetration of beta-particles is very limited, and is unlikely to be adequate for the sterilisation of anything except a surface or a very thin layer of material. X-rays are much more highly penetrating, but their production is of low efficiency, and they would probably always be much more expensive than high-speed electrons. We are left with the alternatives of gamma-radiation and high-speed electrons. Electrons can be accelerated in any of a number of machines, e.g., the van de Graaff generator, the resonant transformer, the Capacitron and the linear accelerator. Of these, the linear accelerator is thought in many quarters to hold most promise for industrial application, although much has been claimed for some of the others. By means of the accelerator, electrons can be accelerated to energies of several million electron volts (M.e.v.). Because of their electric charge, electrons are of limited penetration. Eight M.e.v. electrons, for example, will penetrate water only to a maximum thickness of 4 cms. Thus, even by irradiating from both sides, a sensibly uniform dose (minimum 60 per cent. of maximum) could be delivered to material of unit density only 7 cms. thick. This would barely be adequate for packaged products. Higher penetration can be achieved by the use of greater energies, but at 10 M.e.v., at which energy 8.7 cms. of water could be sterilised, the risk of residual radioactivity following absorption of the incident energy by atomic nuclei becomes significant. Although most of the products have a very short half-life, their formation is a risk which cannot be taken, and thus the energy of the radiation is limited. All machines have the advantage that they can be switched on and off at will, but although accelerators have been used successfully for research purposes, further development is necessary to establish their reliability for production work. Replacement of burnt-out components would be the principal maintenance factor, and the life of the machine with fair use might be put at 10 years. It has been estimated that a 4 M.e.v. accelerator (effective range, used from two sides, 3.5 cms.) of 500 watts output, allowing for running costs, capital depreciation at 10 per cent. per annum and 25 per cent. efficiency in utilising the radiation would deliver a dose of  $10^6$  rad to 100 lb. of material per hour at a cost of about 6d. per pound. This could be somewhat reduced with shift working.

#### Effects of Gamma-rays

Gamma-radiation would be provided by the isotope caesium ( $\text{Cs}^{137}$ ), which is one of the fission products separated from the spent fuel elements of nuclear reactors. This isotope has a half-life of over thirty years. In this time, the activity or emission of gamma-rays from a sample will fall to half its initial value. The energy of these rays is 0.66 M.e.v., there is therefore no possible danger of residual radioactivity in irradiated material. Gamma-rays, being uncharged, are very penetrating. Material of unit density up to 25 cms.-thick can be sterilised by irradiation from both sides. Since the emission of radiation cannot be halted,  $\text{Cs}^{137}$  is most economically used when day and night working is possible. Rarely does this seem to

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be the case at present, but a fission product radiation source is particularly suited for automation, and continuous operation should be possible. None the less, it is expected that the cost of  $\text{Cs}^{137}$  will be low enough even for single shift operation to be economic. Sources of up to ten kilocuries are now being used and their maintenance requirements seem to be few. Because of the long half-life of this isotope, replenishment of a source would be necessary only every five years to maintain its activity at not less than 50 per cent. of the initial maximum. It is estimated that a forty-kilocurie source would deliver a dose of  $10^6$  rad to 100 lb. of material per hour at a cost of less than 3d. per lb. This assumes an efficiency of 50-55 per cent. in the utilisation of radiation, a forty-hour working week and a depreciation of the source at 10 per cent. per annum. Continuous operation might well halve the cost.

Thus the estimated costs of sterilisation using a fission product source or a linear accelerator are of the same order, and it is fully expected that both might be reduced through future development by a factor of five or more. A choice between them might be influenced by working conditions. Accelerators would be favoured for occasional use and fission products for more prolonged operation or the sterilisation of thick dense samples.

#### Protection of Operators

Whichever method is used, considerable shielding of the source will be required. It would be mounted in a chamber or cave, with thick concrete walls and roof. For an accelerator with a downward directed beam, 18 in. of concrete would be sufficient, but for a  $4 \times 10^6$  curie source the shielding would have to be five feet thick to ensure that the level of radiation immediately outside the chamber was below the currently accepted maximum permissible level. Access to the chamber would be by means of a thick-walled corridor, cranked to prevent the direct escape of radiation. A conveyor belt would be used to carry the product through the radiation field. Its speed and path would determine the dose received. By means of an interlocking door, other access to the chamber would be prevented until the machine was switched off or the isotope source lowered by remote control to its safe position. This would probably be in a water-filled well in the floor of the chamber. The protection of operators is a major consideration, but need present few problems. A considerable experience of working with radiation sources has been accumulated by the U.K.A.E.A. and the U.S.A.E.C., and perfectly safe conditions can now be assured by proper design and control.

In conclusion, it may be stated that there is today every indication that radiation sterilisation will play a part in the future of the pharmaceutical industry. Further work designed particularly to evaluate the safety of products so treated is being carried out.

### INSECTICIDES AND THE BALANCE OF ANIMAL POPULATIONS

Dr. H. E. Hinton, of the Zoology Department, University of Bristol, has recently directed attention to the dangers involved in the indiscriminate use of insecticides (*Sci. Prog.*, 43, No. 192; October, 1955).

Much has been written on the kinds of direct injury that can be done to crops and other useful plants by insecticides, while individuals using poisons are materially concerned with any damage they may do to farm animals, crops and ornamental plants. They are not always as interested in the damage they may do to wild animals and birds, and they occasionally tend to dismiss injuries to their operatives as unavoidable occupational hazards. For example, in Argentina the incidence of dermatitis in workers exposed to BHC was once as high as 25 per cent. Fish are said to be as sensitive to DDT as insects; but the possibility of producing damaging concentrations in water as the result of normal control operations is slight.

In 1952 many instances of death or serious injury following the use of DDT, BHC and other chlorinated hydrocarbons had been reported. The chlorinated compounds which are fat-soluble and chemically stable tend to accumulate in the fatty tissue; this explains why animals with a large amount of fat tend to be less susceptible to acute poisoning than under-nourished ones. It has been shown that, in mammals, accumulation occurs at all ordinary levels of intake, and rats may accumulate DDT in the fat body until there may be as much as 30 times the level of intake. More DDT may accumulate in the fat body than is required for a lethal intravenous dose without the mammal showing any obvious signs of poisoning. Elimination occurs slowly; but sudden starvation may release enough DDT to affect the animal seriously. It is also known that there are great seasonal differences in the susceptibility of insects to chlorinated compounds, and there is good evidence that these seasonal differences are related to the amount of depot fat present. Many investigators believe DDT should not be used on dairy cattle and animals that are to be eaten because it accumulates in the milk and fatty tissues.—*Nature*, January 21, 1956.

### ASPIRIN AND ULCER

A. Muir and I. A. Cossar (*Brit. Med. J.*, 1955, 2, 7).

The object of this investigation was to study the possible harmful effects of aspirin on the stomach, particularly in patients with peptic ulcer. As a result of fractional test meals and faecal occult blood tests carried out on 20 patients suffering from peptic ulceration it was shown that aspirin tended to increase gastric acidity, and that evidence of gastric irritation, as shown by the presence of bloodstained mucus in the test-meal specimens, was commonly present. In order to study directly effect of aspirin on the stomach, two uncrushed five-grain aspirin tablets were given with a little water to a series of patients two hours prior to gastrectomy for peptic ulceration. Three groups of 20 patients were given respectively tablets of an ordinary commercial brand of aspirin, tablets of a specially hard type, and tablets of soluble calcium aspirin. In the first group 12 patients showed evidence of mucosal irritation (three severe); in the second group eight showed typical acute erosive gastritis (moderately severe in five); in the third group, receiving soluble aspirin only, two showed a very mild reaction, not regarded as abnormal. The specimens in this series showing the most severe acute erosive gastritis were all from patients with duodenal ulceration. Moreover, the erosions were obviously the result of the local irritant action of aspirin since they often took the shape of the aspirin granule, which remained *in situ*. Prior to the carrying out of clinical investigations, 300 people were questioned about aspirin intolerance, without reference to their previous medical history. Approximately one in 20 confessed that aspirin gave them dyspepsia—heartburn, sometimes nausea, and occasionally epigastric discomfort. Of a series of 318 patients suffering from peptic ulcer who were questioned as to aspirin intolerance 110 were well aware that aspirin could only be taken at the risk of dyspepsia. Of 83 patients suffering with recurrence of ulcer pain 34 admitted to taking aspirin less than 24 hours before the recurrence of symptoms. Over a period of seven years 15 patients with major dyspepsia were seen who were habitual aspirin takers and who were cured of their dyspepsia by its withdrawal. Of 166 cases of hæmatemesis, in 21 aspirin was clearly indicated as the major factor in precipitating the hæmorrhage. The authors conclude that aspirin should never be given to patients with peptic ulceration or to any who have gastric intolerance to it, however mild, and such an instruction should be given a prominent place in peptic ulcer advice charts. Calcium aspirin, especially the soluble form, does not have the same irritant action, and can be used with impunity.—*J. Pharm. Pharmacol.*, 1955, 11, 960.



## HYPOGLYCAEMIC EFFECT ON DIMERCAPROL

W. J. H. Butterfield. (*Lancet*, 1955, 268, 489.)

Fifteen severely burned patients were observed to develop hyperglycaemia and glycosuria about 5 days after injury when force-fed to offset the expected loss of weight. Abnormal carbohydrate metabolism lasted for days, weeks, or months, the duration being shorter in children than adults. The abnormality seemed to be related at first to increased adrenocortical activity. The hyperglycaemia was shown to be insulin-resistant, the resistance being most pronounced within 3 weeks of injury, and less from 3 to 13 weeks after injury, the diabetes becoming insulin-sensitive if it lasted over 13 weeks.

Since it has been suggested that the effects of increased adrenocortical activity in animals may be related to altered thiol (SH) metabolism, and since several SH enzyme systems take part in glycolysis, it was decided to study the effect of dimercaprol, an SH compound, on the glucose tolerance of burned patients. Dimercaprol, 250 mg. in oil intramuscularly, was given to 9 burned patients with hyperglycaemia at the start of a glucose tolerance or a glucose-insulin-tolerance test. The results showed that the dimercaprol injection slightly improved glucose tolerance in these patients when given alone in the early phase of greatest insulin resistance and when given with insulin from 3 to 13 weeks after injury. In these patients the blood keto-acid levels showed a smaller rise an hour after the start of tests involving dimercaprol than in corresponding tests without dimercaprol. Longer trials were then carried out with 7 diabetics whose daily insulin requirements varied from 24 to more than 320 units; in 2 cases the insulin requirements were sufficiently high to indicate insulin resistance. After control periods lasting from 2 to 5 days the patients were given intramuscular dimercaprol 5 per cent. in oil 4 ml. four times daily for 3 days and insulin. In all but 2 cases the glycosuria diminished on the third day of treatment with dimercaprol and insulin; the same trends were observed in the blood sugar levels. Preliminary studies of blood-pyruvate levels showed high values an hour after insulin was given in the glucose-insulin-tolerance tests; these values were lower after dimercaprol treatment. In one of the 2 insulin-resistant cases on a diet excluding the supplementary glucose there was a daily urinary excretion of 11 g. of glucose on insulin 280 units a day; on the same amount of insulin, with 4 ml. of dimercaprol 5 per cent. in oil daily, the glucose excretion was 8 g.; and this was reduced to 2 g. when the insulin was given with 8 ml. of dimercaprol daily. It would seem therefore that dimercaprol given in conjunction with insulin may improve glucose tolerance in the circumstances of these investigations, especially in patients with possible insulin resistance.—*J. Pharm. Pharmacol.*, 1955, 11, 964.

## THE ABSORPTION OF BORIC ACID

The following note appeared in the column "Progress in Therapy", by *Medico-Pharmacist, Retail Chemist*, December, 1955:—

"One has heard much of late regarding the dangers following the absorption of boric acid when used too freely, and it is surprising that these toxic effects have not been previously reported in view of the fact that boric acid has been widely used in domestic medicine for at least a century. Following a few fatal cases of boron poisoning recently, warnings have been

issued regarding the too free use of boric acid and borax.

During the war when the toxic effects of tannic were reported following its use in the treatment of burns, boric acid ointment was adopted in its place and extensively employed. About that time investigations showed that, following the use of a 10 per cent. boric acid ointment, there was a significant absorption of the drug, and when applied on large areas denuded of skin, significant amounts were absorbed. As much as two grams might be excreted by patients so treated. All these patients had normal kidney function, and no toxic effects were noted.

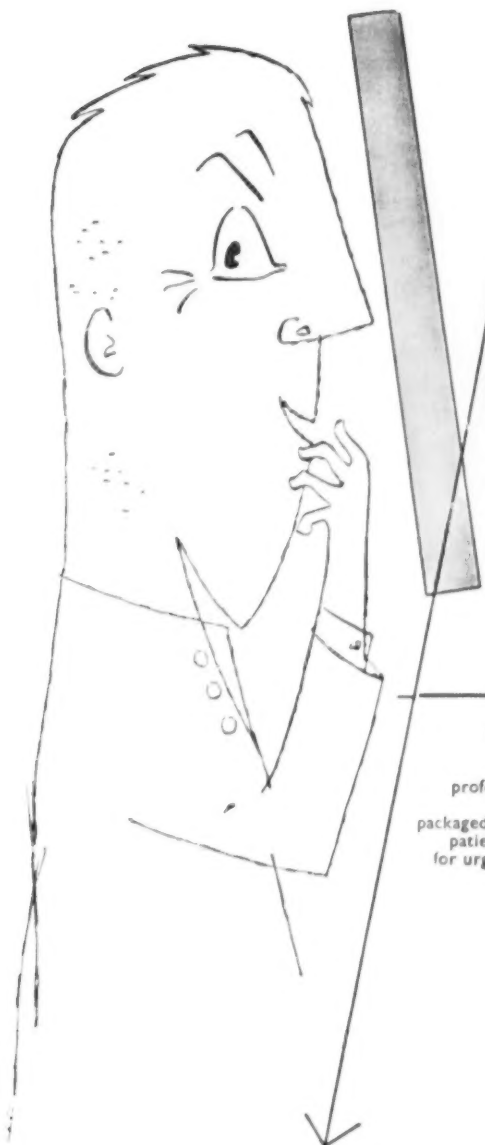
Following a fatality reported to have been due to the absorption of boric acid from a dusting powder containing only 5 per cent., some experiments were made in a medical school in the United States. There, for a period of a year observations were carried out on some 60 children ranging in age from five months to seven years, following the application of a 5 per cent. borated talcum powder regularly to the diaper area after each change. It was estimated that in this way some 168 grams of powder were applied each month, and every two months blood samples were taken and analysed for their boron content.

Before the tests were begun blood-boron estimations were made to ascertain the normal level of boron in view of the amount that might be taken in the daily diet, and the results showed that the figures were less than in the case of a similar sample of children in their home environments. During the period of the experiment the blood tests showed no significant increase of the element in the blood. The authors point out that in the recorded cases of boron poisoning there was a history of a serious misuse of the chemical in that it was applied in large quantities as the pure substance or almost full strength powder to extensive denuded areas or to the macerated skin of small infants. In a number of fatal cases the blood-boron level was extremely high.

However, in other cases that the authors have investigated the picture has been complicated by some concurrent illness, and they question the accuracy of the diagnosis owing to the unreliable nature of the chemical tests employed and the interpretation of the figures of the boron content of the blood, in view of the amount of the element that is ingested in food. These doubts appear to be well founded, and it would seem that suspected cases of boron poisoning need very careful investigation before we display a panic reaction regarding its normal and reasonable employment."

## ALUMINIUM HYDROXIDE WITH ANTIBIOTICS

A. Albert and C. Rees (*Brit. Med. J.*, 1955, 2, 1027) suggest that it is undesirable to administer aluminium hydroxide with the tetracycline family of antibiotics to minimise gastric upsets that often follow oral dosage with those antibiotics. The suggestion is based on quantitative study of the affinity of tetracyclines for various cations. From data yielded by potentiometric titration and pH measurement conducted on a preparation containing aluminium hydroxide gel and chlorotetracycline hydrochloride in commonly prescribed doses, it was calculated that all of the antibiotic was firmly bound to the aluminium hydroxide. Moreover, it was doubtful whether it would be released from the aluminium complex during passage down the alimentary tract. The authors recommend milk as a protective agent in place of aluminium hydroxide.—*Pharm. J.*, October 29, 1955.



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Sapoderm is a cream-tinted soap, free from objectionable staining properties, and will be found very pleasant in use. The cake is of generous size (5 oz. approx.) and pleasantly shaped.

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## DISPENSING PROBLEMS

### Question of Interpretation

R  
Elix. Benadryl . . . 120 m.  
Mist. Seneg. et Ammon.  
(A.P.F.) ad . . . 240 m.  
Mitte 8 fl. oz.

This prescription may be interpreted in two ways as follows:—

(i) 4 fl. oz. of Elix. Benadryl may be supplied contained in 8 fl. oz. of Mist. Seneg. et Ammon. (i.e., using 16 times the A.P.F. quantities for Mist. Seneg. et Ammon.).

(ii) 4 fl. oz. of Elix. Benadryl may be supplied together with 4 fl. oz. of Mist. Seneg. et Ammon. (i.e., using 8 times the A.P.F. quantities).

I have put the prescription in front of over 30 chemists. Opinion is almost equally divided on the interpretation.

I personally always use the first method, as I think that the prescriber wants a full dose of Mist. Seneg. et Ammon, plus the stated amount of Elix. Benadryl.  
—F.R. (Vic.).

The problem depends mainly upon interpreting the intention of the prescriber.

In some cases the interpretation is inconsequential, e.g., when 7½ m. of Tinct. Bellad. is prescribed and is to be made up to ½ fl. oz. with Mist. Seneg. et Ammon. The therapeutic import in such an example is negligible and most pharmacists would choose our contributor's method to avoid the unwieldy figures involved in making 7½ fl. oz. of Mist. Seneg. et Ammon.

On the other hand if 120 m. of Elix. Benadryl were ordered and made up to 240 m. with Mist. Alumin. Hydrox., not many pharmacists would then endeavour to do as our contributor suggests.

Often, in pharmacy, interpretations have to be made in an attempt to determine the prescriber's intention. So long as they are safe and reasonable and so long as marginal notes are made on the prescription, little trouble can arise.

However, the panel feels that the strict legal interpretation of the prescription is given by the second alternative above, and this is the one, in this instance, it recommends, should be followed.

### Overstrength Cream shows Instability

R  
Acid. Salicyl  
Resorcin aa. . . . . 10%  
Ol. Lavand. . . . . q.s.  
Adip. Lan. Hyd. . . . . 10%  
Glycer.  
Ol. Oliv. aa. ad . . . . . 900 gr.  
Sig. The 10% Peeling Cream. Apply at night.

From previous experience with the prescriber the strengths of the active constituents were known to be intentional.

Made as written the cream proved very unstable. It was improved by the use of Adep. Lan. instead of Adep. Lan. Hydros.

The Resorcin was dissolved in the Glycer. and the Acid. Salicyl. in the Ol. Oliv.



—R.C. (Vic.).

### Standard Method for Incorporating Aminacrine

R  
Calamine Cream  
with Monacrin 1 in 1000  
1 fl. oz.  
Sig. m.d.u.

Oily Calamine Cream contains no solvent for Monacrin, which in this case was dissolved in 20 m. of Glycerin and then incorporated with the finished cream.

—D.C.L. (Vic.).

### Slight Variation of Solvent

R  
Mercurochrome . . . . 2%  
Glycerin to . . . . 2 fl. oz.  
Ft. pig.

The drug will not dissolve in the Glycerin. If it is dissolved first in 120 m. of Distilled Water, Glycerin may then be added to volume to yield a satisfactory product.

—M.W. (Vic.).

### Incompatibility Avoided by Dilution

R  
Ephed. Hydrochlor. . . . . ½ gr.  
Phenobarb. Sod. . . . . ½ gr.  
Codein. Phosph. . . . . ½ gr.  
Pot. Iod. . . . . 5 gr.  
Ext. Glycyrrh. Liq. . . . . 30 m.  
Aq. Chlorof. ad . . . . . ½ fl. oz.  
12 fl. oz.  
Sig. ½ fl. oz. ex aq. q.i.d.

This prescription was dispensed hurriedly, and when we tried to dissolve the four solids in a few ounces of water, a white intractable precipitate formed. To complete the prescription (the patient was waiting) the ephedrine and codeine were dispensed as alkaloids. On this occasion there was no precipitate.

On further investigation it was thought that an anion/cation incompatibility may have occurred between the Phenobarb. Sod. and the Codein. Phosph. However, when the prescription was dispensed as written, making sure that all solutions were as dilute as possible, no precipitate occurred.

—A.I.K.L. (Vic.).

### Second Reference Reveals Precedent

R  
Alumin. Chlorid. . . . . 480 gr.  
Glycer. . . . . 60 m.  
Aq.  
S.V.R. aa. ad . . . . . 4 fl. oz.  
Mitte 4 fl. oz.  
Sig. m.d.u.

On reference to the B.P.C. (1934) this strength seemed too great. This reference gives 1 in 500 as a strength for a gargle and 1 in 100 as a strength for a paint.

Martindale, however, gives a reference to the use of 25% Aluminium Chloride on the unbroken skin. We ascertained from the patient that this was how the lotion was to be used before "handing it out." To stabilise the preparation 1 m. of Dilute Hydrochloric Acid was added.

A.I.K.L. (Vic.)

It will be noted that no indication was given by the prescriber as to how the lotion was to be used. The correspondent has quite reasonably checked on the method and site of application before delivery to the patient.



# Pfeiffer Scholarship Winners Announced

## Three States Represented in First Awards

By Keith Attiwill

Three young Australian pharmaceutical chemists with outstanding academic and personal qualifications have been chosen by the Guild Federal Executive as the first winners of the Pfeiffer Foundation Australian travelling scholarship for 1956, 1957 and 1958.

The three successful candidates are:

Mr. RON A. ANDERSON, of 9 Angas road, Koongarra Park (S.A.).

Mr. FRANK HENRY BEDFORD, of 35 Glenhuntingly road, Elsternwick (V.).

Mr. BARRY T. BROWN, of 200 Pacific highway, Lindfield (N.S.W.).

Each scholarship is worth 3375 dollars (about £A1500) a year. A fourth scholarship, to be taken up in the year 1959, will be awarded on the recommendation of the Guild Federal Executive in ample time for applicants to fulfil the terms and conditions of the scholarships, which provide for travelling in the United States of America for the purposes of overseas experience and study.

In their choice of the three candidates from the large and impressive list of applicants, the Federal Executive co-opted several pharmaceutical educationists in Australia. The selectors were guided by the personal wishes of the successful applicants themselves in allotting the Scholarships in the respective years.

### Foundation Gives £A6000

The munificent gift of approximately £A6000 by the Pfeiffer Foundation for the four-year period was announced in "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" of December 30 last. It was widely publicised and advertised, but it is appropriate to recall the nature of the great Foundation which provided the scholarships.

The Gustavus and Louise Pfeiffer Research Foundation was established by a former President of William R. Warner & Co., now part of the Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Co. of U.S.A. Their Australian subsidiary is Warner-Lambert Pty. Ltd., of Sydney, which is the parent company of William R. Warner & Co. Pty. Ltd. (ethical preparations), Richard Hudnut Pty. Ltd. (cosmetic and toilet preparations) and Chamberlain's Pty. Ltd. (advertised proprietaries, including Listerine), all well known to pharmaceutical chemists in Australia. Mr. William B. Howard is Managing Director of Warner-Lambert Pty. Ltd. (Australia) with headquarters in Sydney.

It was largely due to the enterprise of Mr. Eric Scott, Federal President of the Guild, that the Pfeiffer Travelling Scholarships were inaugurated by the Board of Directors of the Pfeiffer Foundation in the United States.

"That it has been accepted and acted upon with such promptness, and has brought forward three such conspicuous young representatives of Australian pharmacy, is a tribute to the foresight and generosity of the Board of Directors of the Pfeiffer Foundation in New York, and an augury for the success of this newly-forged link in American-Australian relationships," said Mr. Scott, in announcing the names of the winners.

In his submission to the Board of Directors in New York, Mr. Scott said that each applicant would be required to submit a project suited to his skill, knowledge, experience and qualifications. It would be the Guild Federal Council's function to see that the successful applicant in each year of the Scholarship was a good ambassador, and that his project was likely to succeed.

### Guild's Wide Field of Choice

The Board of Directors assented to the Guild Federal Council's request that the terms of the award should be left as wide as possible, so that the selection could be made from the extremely wide field—chemistry, botany, pharmacology, bacteriology, the pharmaceutical-legal field, pharmaceutical economics, psychology, merchandising—upon which retail pharmaceutical practice impinges.

Portraits of the three winners and of the principal executive members of the controlling company in the United States help us to appreciate the link between our younger generation of pharmaceutical chemists and the old-established firms represented in the Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Co. of U.S.A. and the Pfeiffer Foundation.

### Personal Details of Winners

Mr. FRANK H. BEDFORD, who will take up the scholarship this year, is a Guild member in business at Elsternwick, a Melbourne suburb. Aged 33, married, with two sons aged five and seven years respectively, Mr. Bedford was educated at Wesley College, where he matriculated and took an active part in sporting activities.

After his school career he began a medical course at the Melbourne University, but during the war he relinquished his studies to join the R.A.N., in which he served till 1947, when he began a Pharmacy Diploma Course at the Melbourne College of Pharmacy as a Rehabilitation student.

Mr. Bedford completed his pharmacy course in 1950, and in 1952 commenced his Fellowship course, which he completed in 1953, gaining distinction in Chemistry and the History of Pharmacy.

He purchased his pharmacy in 1951, and then began an interest in Guild affairs which he has steadily maintained. Today he is a delegate to the Victorian State Branch Committee of the Guild, serving on it as a member of the Pricing, Lodge and Finance Sub-Committees. Mr. Bedford is a member of Rotary and President of the Elsternwick Branch of the Liberal and Country Party.

The project Mr. Bedford has chosen is that of "Commercial Pharmacy and Business Administration in Retail Pharmacy." He will study post graduate courses in commercial pharmacy and business administration at American universities which include these subjects in their curricula. The California State University, the Ohio State University and the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science conduct such courses. Mr. Bedford proposes to attend, if possible, each of these universities to conduct a survey of the curricula. He thinks that this information could be used as a basis for similar post graduate courses at Pharmacy teaching establishments in Australia in the future.



Frank H. Bedford



Barry Brown



Ron. A. Anderson



Gustavus A. Pfeiffer, one of the founders of the Warner-Lambert Organisation and founder of the Gustavus and Louise Pfeiffer Research Foundation.



Elmer H. Bobst, Chairman of the Board of Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Co. of U.S.A., and head of the Pfeiffer Foundation.



Alfred E. Driscoll, former Governor of New Jersey, President of Warner-Lambert.



Edward T. T. Williams, Chairman of the Executive Committee of Warner-Lambert, formerly President of Lambert.



Frank C. Cleary, Vice-President of Warner-Lambert, in charge of operations in British Commonwealth countries (including United Kingdom) and Asia.

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## ROYCO COMPLETE SERVICE

**Sales Promotion Division:** Window Displays • Showcards—designs and copy • Posters • Ticket-writing • Signwriting • Silk screen printing.  
**Constructional Division:** Shop fitting—store layout • Display units • Cut-out letters (any material) • Exhibition stands • Window units.

Mr. Bedford thinks that this is the type of training that could be undertaken by the Guild for Pharmacy graduates, if they so desire, without the need to obtain a Bachelor Degree from a University. In Australia at present this degree must be taken before any post graduate study, other than a Fellowship course, can be pursued.

Mr. BARRY T. BROWN, who lives at Lindfield (N.S.W.) and is 23, will be the second scholar to visit the U.S.A. He has already had a brilliant scholastic career, and his experience in the U.S.A. should prove of inestimable value to the academic side of Pharmacy in Australia.

After completing secondary education Mr. Brown was awarded a Commonwealth Scholarship at Sydney University, where he began a Science course in 1950, and graduated with Honours in Pharmaceutical Science in 1954. In that year he was awarded a National Health and Medical Research Council Fellowship to continue research on cardiac glycoside metabolism in the Pharmacy Department under the direction of Professor R. H. Thorp and Dr. S. E. Wright, and gained his Master of Science degree for his thesis embodying the results of this work. In 1954 he passed the New South Wales Pharmacy Qualifying Examination.

In 1955 the Sydney University Senate granted Mr. Brown permission to enter as a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and he hopes to submit his thesis to the University this year.

In 1955 he was appointed Temporary Lecturer in Pharmacy at Sydney University, which position he holds at present.

In collaboration with other scientists Mr. Brown has written four publications of a technical nature—"The Excretion of Lanatoside C and Digitoxin in the Rat," "The Cardio-Active Metabolites of Digitalis Glycosides," "The Extraction of Cardiac Glycosides" and "The Accuracy of Dispensing as Revealed by the National Health Prescription Testing Scheme."

The project which Mr. Brown will carry out in the U.S.A. is "Study of Radio-Active Isotopes." He proposes to spend some time in the Pharmacy School of one of the leading American Universities, taking part in the research programme of the School in order to broaden his pharmaceutical training. He also intends to study teaching methods in the U.S.A. which he thinks would be of value to his Department on his return to Australia.

Mr. RON A. ANDERSON, the 1958 Scholar, lives in South Australia, where he is a Lecturer in the Pharmacy Department of the University of Adelaide.

Aged 32, Mr. Anderson obtained his Diploma of Pharmacy in 1944. In 1947 Mr. Anderson completed a degree of Bachelor of Science. He gained experience in retail pharmacy in both city and country districts and also in hospital pharmacies. In 1948 he held the post of Teaching Fellow in the Pharmacy Department at Sydney University before taking up his post with the University of Adelaide. He has also had several papers published in pharmaceutical journals in Australia, New Zealand and England.

Mr. Anderson has accepted the Presidency of Section "O" for the Dunedin meeting of A.N.Z.A.A.S. to be held in January, 1957.

During his year in the U.S.A. Mr. Anderson will study pharmacognosy (one of the subjects he now teaches) to find the most satisfactory presentation of this subject to present-day students. Professional Pharmacy, Physical Pharmacy, Hospital Pharmacy and Economics are also among the subjects in his project.

Mr. Anderson has chosen his subjects to gain a broad understanding of teaching methods used in the U.S.A., particularly in those subjects dealing with Pharmaceutics.

# Prescription Proprietaries and New Drugs

By Geoff K. Treleaven, Ph.C., F.P.S., of the Pharmaceutics Department, Victorian College of Pharmacy

(For most of the products listed, full information as to dosage may be obtained from the "Prescription Proprietaries Card Service" of "The A.J.P.").



## EXCHANGE RESINS

CATIONIC type — Remove metallic (sodium, potassium, calcium) ions.  
(Carboxylic or sulphonic)

ANIONIC Type — Remove acidic ions.

### Proprietary Preparations of Cationic Exchange Resins

Act by removing principally sodium from intestine thereby limiting oedema in congestive heart failure.  
Carbo-Resin (Lilly); Natrinil (National Drug); Desodex (Andrews); Katonium (Stearns).  
Resonium A (Stearns) removes potassium ions.  
Diagnex (Squibb) is a quinine cationic carbacrylic resin for detecting gastric anacidity.

### Proprietary Preparations of Anionic Exchange Resins

Remove excess acid chloride ions in hyperacidity conditions.  
Styrasorb Tablets (Glaxo).

## SOME NEW CORTICOSTEROID HORMONE PREPARATIONS

### delta Analogue of CORTISONE

Approved Name:

Chemical Name:

Proprietary Preparations:

Prednisone (formerly "Metacortandracin")  
Δ<sup>1</sup> — dehydroCORTISONE  
(5 mg. tablets)  
Decortisyl (Roussel); Meticorten (Schering Corp); Delta Cortone (Merck); Di-Adreson (Organon).

### delta Analogue of HYDROCORTISONE

Approved Name:

Chemical Name:

Proprietary Preparations:

Prednisolone (formerly "Metacortandralone")  
Δ<sup>1</sup> — dehydroHYDROCORTISONE  
(5 mg. tablets)  
Codelcortone (Merck); Meticortelone (Schering Corp); Delta Cortef (Upjohn); Deltastab (Boots); Delta Cortril (Pfizer); Deltahydrocortisone (Andrews); Di-Adreson-F (Organon).

Prednisone and Prednisolone are stated to possess three to five times the therapeutic effectiveness of cortisone or hydrocortisone, while being markedly devoid of undesirable side effects, i.e., sodium retention and excessive potassium depletion.

### FLUDROCORTISONE ACETATE

Chemical Name:

9-alpha fluoroHYDROCORTISONE Acetate

The anti-inflammatory action appears to be at least ten times that of cortisone or hydrocortisone. Because of its intense sodium retaining effect, fludrocortisone is mainly used topically.

Proprietary Preparations: FLORINEF (Squibb) — Ointment 0.1% tube of 5 g.  
Lotion 0.1%—plastic squeeze bottles, 15 c.c.

FLUDROCORTONE (Merck) — Ointment 0.1 & 0.25%, tube of 5 g.  
Lotion of 0.1 & 0.25%, plastic squeeze bottles, 15 c.c.

### NEW HORMONE-SALICYLATE preparation

CORDEX (Upjohn)—bottles of 24 tablets.

Each tablet contains Prednisolone (deltaCortef) 0.5 mg. with aspirin gr. 5.



## Visit of Inspection of the Glaxo Factory at Port Fairy

The Commonwealth Minister of Health (Dr. D. A. Cameron) and the State Minister of Health (The Hon. E. P. Cameron, M.L.C.) were the principal guests in a party of about 100 people led by Sir Harry Jephcott, Chairman of Directors of Glaxo Laboratories Ltd., London, on a tour of inspection of the factory of Glaxo Laboratories (Australia) Pty. Ltd. at Port Fairy, Victoria, on March 27.

The party included Sir Maurice Hutton and Mr. G. G. Hunt, both Directors of Glaxo Laboratories (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.; Dr. C. H. Dickson, Medical Secretary of the B.M.A. (Victorian Branch); Mr. L. Fripp, Chairman of the Victorian Wholesale Druggists' Association; Professor S. D. Rubbo and Professor V. M. Trikojus, of the University of Melbourne; and Mr. A. T. S. Sissons, Dean of the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne. The Health Departments of all States were represented by their Medical Directors, and the administrative side of the Health Department of Victoria was further represented by a number of senior officers. Mr. G. G. Jewkes, Director of Pharmaceutical Services, Commonwealth Department of Health, representatives of the Public Relations Secretariat, the Guild Merchandising Service, the Federal Office and the Victorian Branch of the Guild and of the "A.J.P." and the daily press were also present.



Boarding the Glaxo Special Train at Melbourne. Left to right: The Hon. D. A. Cameron (Federal Health Minister), Sir Harry Jephcott (Chairman Glaxo Laboratories Ltd.), The Hon. E. P. Cameron (Minister of Health, Victoria) and Sir Maurice Hutton (a Director of Glaxo Laboratories (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.).

—Photo by courtesy of "The Argus," Melbourne.

For the journey of over 180 miles each way to and from Port Fairy the party travelled by special train, air-conditioned, with dining car and observation car attached. Leaving Melbourne at 10.10 a.m., they arrived at the factory at Port Fairy promptly on time at 2.25 p.m., and the return trip, leaving Port Fairy at 5.45 p.m., was also completed right on time with the arrival of the train at Spencer street at 9.50 p.m. Lunch and dinner were served on the train, and refreshments were available as required.

The whole organisation of the trip earned eulogistic comments from all sides, and credit goes to all concerned with the arrangements.

### Official Welcome

Favoured with a perfect day of balmy autumn sunshine, the guests welcomed the opportunity to sit on seats arranged on the spacious lawn fronting the newer section of the Port Fairy establishment, where they were welcomed by Mr. R. C. Pearce, the Managing Director of Glaxo Laboratories (Australia) Pty. Ltd.

Mr. Pearce said his company had looked forward to this day with a great deal of pleasure, and he did not think there would be any doubt that all would enjoy it. It was with great pleasure that they welcomed Dr.

Cameron, the Federal Minister of Health.

The business of his company was so closely associated with health that it was appropriate that the Minister, accompanied by his wife, should be present with them on this occasion as their guests of honour. The company owed some debt to the Federal Government for the help that they had given in establishing this industry at Port Fairy. They were very grateful to many Ministers and to many officials who had helped them to do this, and they would be obliged and grateful if the Minister would convey their thanks on his return to Canberra.

Addressing the Hon. E. P. Cameron, the Victorian State Minister of Health, Mr. Pearce said his company was grateful to the late Mr. R. K. Whateley, when Minister for De-centralisation, for the assistance he had given in the establishment of the recent additions at Port Fairy.

Mr. Pearce then welcomed the Mayor of Port Fairy (Councillor Goldsmith) and other civic dignitaries of Port Fairy, to whom he said his company owed a considerable debt. For many years they had helped the company to achieve much. When their help had been asked, to his knowledge it had never been refused. He hoped that was a good portent for the future. At the same time, he believed his company did quite a lot for Port Fairy. They were glad to have a very large number of suppliers of milk to their factory, the cheque for which was not inconsiderable. Up to date they had not failed to meet their commitments in the way of salaries and wages—they also were of fair size. They trusted they would be able to continue to meet those commitments, and were sure they would do good to the town. They had built houses as well as factories, and if time permitted he would have liked to show them to the guests. They were indeed glad to have been able to establish this industry in Port Fairy, and they hoped everyone in the district would derive some benefit from the factory.



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| Aminophyllin Compound         | °Phemitone B.P.                 |
| Amphetamine Sulphate B.P.     | Phenobarbitone B.P.             |
| A.P.C. Tablets (A.P.F.)       | °Phenytoin Soluble B.P.         |
| A.P.C. with Codeine           | Pyridoxine Hydrochloride B.P.C. |
| Ascorbic Acid B.P.            | Quinalbarbitone Sodium B.P.     |
| Aspirin B.P.                  | Riboflavine B.P.                |
| Calcium Gluconate             | Saccharin Soluble B.P.          |
| Codeine Compound B.P.         | °Sulphacetamide B.P.            |
| Dextro-Amphetamine Sulphate   | °Sulphadiazine B.P.             |
| °Dienoestrol B.P.             | °Sulphadimidine B.P.            |
| °Digitalis B.P.               | °Sulphaguanidine B.P.           |
| °Ephedrine Hydrochloride B.P. | °Sulphamerazine B.P.            |
| Ferrous Sulphate Compound     | °Three Sulphonamides            |
| °Folic Acid                   | Theobromine Compound            |
| Hexoestrol B.P.               | °Thyroid B.P.                   |
| Laxative Vegetable B.P.C.     | Vitamin B <sub>1</sub> B.P.     |
| Nicotinic Acid B.P.           | Vitamin B Group                 |
| °Para-Aminosalicylate Sodium  | Vitamin B. Group Forte          |
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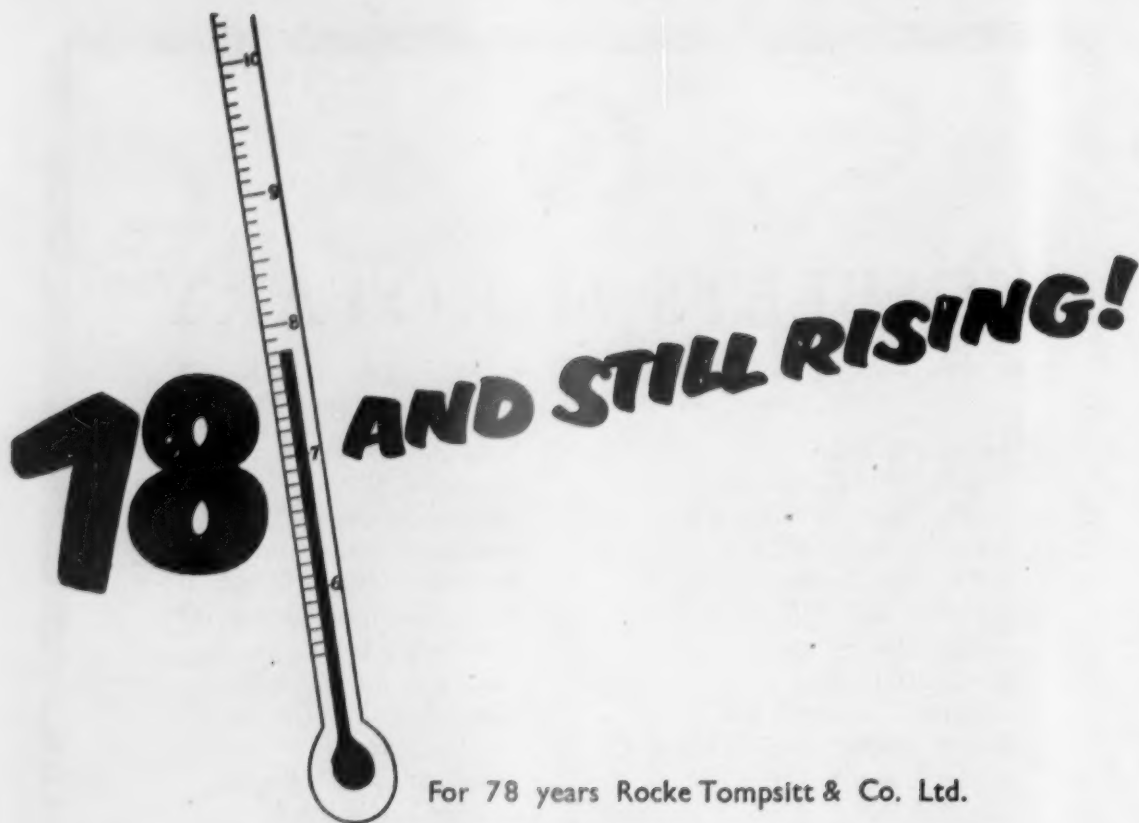
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As their guests they had one of the most general and representative gatherings of specialists in many fields that it would be possible to bring together. They included professors, politicians, doctors, dairy farmers, leaders in public health fields, chemists, veterinarians, and he supposed (although he did not notice any on the train) vegetarians.

Mr. Pearce said this was not an opening of a factory; it was an inspection of a factory that was opened many years ago. Sir Harry Jephcott, the Chairman of the parent company, who was present with his wife, Lady Jephcott, on this occasion, was at that opening 35 years ago. There were some other people present who were also at that opening, and to them they offered a very special welcome to the factory.

#### Sir Harry Jephcott's Address

In addressing the guests, Sir Harry Jephcott said: "Thirty-five years ago, almost to the day, I was present at the formal opening of our milk drying factory here at Port Fairy. When inspecting, as you will do, that part of our now greatly expanded activities here, I hope you will not be too critical in your comparisons of the old with the new. Do not overlook the fact that the milk drying division has been in continuous production for 35 years, and, however carefully it is maintained, a factory 35 years old does not, indeed cannot, look like one built last year. Architectural fashions, like other fashions, change with the passing years. If here and there it bears the marks of its age, they are honourable scars. Apart from supplying the Australian market, it has made a substantial contribution to the exports of this country. I regret that I cannot tell you the total tonnage of dairy products made here and exported since the factory was opened, although I know it is very large. I can, however, say that in the past ten years we have exported, mainly to Eastern markets, produce of this factory to the value of more than £3 million. I am very pleased to have this opportunity to pay tribute to the staff of the milk division, and delighted that a number of them who were here 35 years ago are still on the staff.

But our primary objective in inviting you here today



Sir Harry Jephcott (standing) is addressing those who participated in the inspection at Port Fairy. Also in the photograph are:

Right to left front row: Mr. R. C. Pearce, Managing Director Glaxo Laboratories (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., Dr. the Hon. D. A. Cameron (Federal Minister of Health), Lady Jephcott, Hon. E. P. Cameron (Minister of Health, Victoria), Mrs. R. C. Pearce, Sir Maurice Hutton, Director Glaxo Laboratories (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.

—Photo by courtesy of "The Argus," Melbourne.

is to give you an opportunity to see our new developments, for we have now added to the milk drying division a fermentation division.

Our Parent Organisation in England was the first British Company to manufacture antibiotics upon a commercial scale, and it is still the largest British manufacturer. In all, no less a sum than £5 million has been expended upon the Company's plants in England, and a very large sum in research and process development. In designing this plant, which in all has cost over £400,000, full advantage has been taken of the experience gained in England, and it has already demonstrated that it is well suited for its purpose. Our Australian Organisation has had, and will continue to have, the fullest support of our central technical organisation, and all the advances which result from the Parent Company's expenditure on research and development, which now exceeds £500,000 a year, will be freely available to it.

Whilst the plant has been designed for general antibiotic production, our first objective has been the production of penicillin and streptomycin, and I am pleased to say that already a standard of efficiency in fermentation and extraction has been reached which compares favourably with that at our factories in England. This does great credit to our staff here at Port Fairy, and I warmly congratulate them upon the high standard which has been reached in so short a time. It may well be that they will yet give a lead to their colleagues in the Old Country.

Now the production of antibiotics by fermentation is a continuous process—24 hours a day seven days a week; moreover, for successful operation, a high level of technical control is essential. As you will know, wages are high in Australia, and this puts a heavy burden upon a process of this kind. Moreover, our raw materials cost a good deal more than in Europe or America. In consequence, here at Port Fairy we operate at a disadvantage compared with overseas manufacturers of antibiotics, in that both labour and raw materials are more expensive. They work behind high protective tariffs, as you will quickly see if you try to export penicillin or streptomycin to America. We have no such aid here.

Under the circumstances you may well ask why we undertook so costly and difficult a project. It was in the conviction which we firmly hold that, insofar as is practicable, Australia should be self-sufficient in vital and life-saving drugs. We have demonstrated that it is practicable, and we intend to go further, for we are already planning not only the production of other antibiotics as their use here is developed, but also certain medicinal fine chemicals.

But it is already clear that this new industry can only continue and flourish if we have the full support of those who use and prescribe these products. There is being imported at this present time enough streptomycin and penicillin to keep this factory fully employed. We want to replace those imports. We do not seek higher prices for our products; indeed with further process development I can foresee the possibility of some future price reductions. All we ask is your support and insistence upon receiving Australian products so that we can maintain this factory in full, and therefore economic, production."

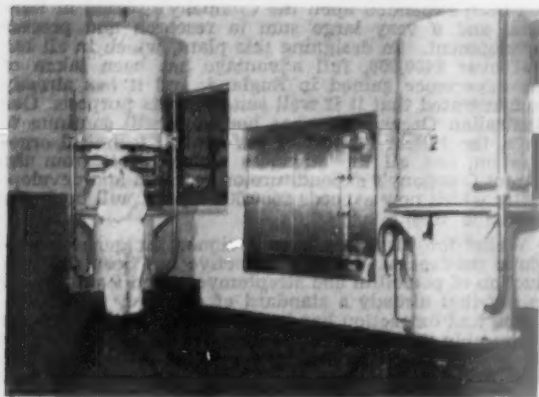
Sir Harry Jephcott concluded by saying he would like to add, on behalf of his colleagues in London, their thanks to the Ministers, Officials and Health Authorities in Australia for the encouragement, support and help they had given continuously. (Applause.)

#### Responses by the Health Ministers

Dr. Cameron said: "What I have to do this afternoon is to thank Sir Harry and the Directors of Glaxo Laboratories for enabling us here to see this factory. I think you will agree when I say we are fortunate



to be here today, and that for most of us who are not familiar with this sort of thing it will be a most interesting experience to see what lies behind the wonderful drugs that are used in modern medicine, what a process of manufacture there is, and what skill, knowledge and expense are required in their production.



A section of the sterile suite showing the freezing cabinet and two of the high vacuum units used in the final drying of pure sterile streptomycin and penicillin.

I would like to say something about Penicillin, which Sir Harry has told us is to be one of the main products here, because penicillin has a special appeal to Australians, not only because of its therapeutic properties, but because a distinguished Australian, Sir Howard Florey, had so much to do with its development and clinical application. (Applause.) For many of us who are doctors, our experience of penicillin began during the recent war, and it was an amazing experience to see its application to military surgery. It was also amazing to see wounds previously treated for a long time by old methods healing rapidly under the influence of penicillin. It is not too much to say, I think, that penicillin and streptomycin and the other antibiotics have changed the face of medicine. In fact, the Federal Government considers it so important that penicillin and streptomycin, in particular, and other antibiotics should be generally freely available to the public and the profession in Australia that many of them, as you know, are included in the lists of drugs made available without charge to the public as pharmaceutical benefits under the National Health Act.

I think it is interesting for us just to have a glance at what has been spent on these two drugs in this way, that is by the provision of pharmaceutical benefits by the Federal Government in the last two years. Perhaps if I just give you the figures for the past year: in the last year, pharmaceutical benefits as a whole cost the Government (and that is to say, the public) something over £9 million. Now out of this total, penicillin accounted for £893,000 and streptomycin £61,000. In fact, in the year before, penicillin cost a great deal more, totalling £1,360,000. The reason for the drop in the total figure was not merely the fact that other antibiotics had come into the field and replaced penicillin to some extent, but that the manufacturing processes had been so improved that the cost of production had greatly fallen. Although the total quantities used had not fallen much, the price to the Government (and to the public) was considerably lowered. We have had some dangers arising from it, too—dangers of sensitivity to the drugs, dangers of organism resistance, and perhaps dangers of changes

in the immunological reactions of the community as a whole if they are used indiscriminately.

In factories like this one here, the scientists working on these drugs are going to help us solve some of these problems. It is not just a question of indiscriminate use of the drugs. It is a question of improving the actual drugs themselves so as to remove any harmful products from them. As you are aware, the Commonwealth Government manufactures penicillin in large quantities at the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories. That does not mean that we do not welcome a factory like this one here, because we do. We welcome competition, and especially when it is competition with a firm that has its headquarters in England. We like to see as many drugs as possible produced here. As Sir Harry has pointed out, it is not packed in Australia, but made in Australia, and we feel that if there are other firms making them, there will be a wider choice of drugs available, that there will probably be more competition which will lead to better techniques, perhaps purer drugs, more useful drugs and fresh discoveries. And we believe that the medical profession and the public should have access to all the latest developments and all the latest advantages that can come from their use.

Could I refer to something that was said about economic difficulties that might affect similar places in Australia? As a Government we realise that these economic difficulties exist, and that there are various causes for them, but we also take the view that there is no crisis in economic affairs, and we believe that it is harmful for people to create an atmosphere of despondency. We have taken recently certain measures, some of which may have been to a degree distasteful, designed to consolidate the great prosperity prevailing in this country.

My purpose is to convey our thanks for the invitation to come and see this factory in operation, and I am sure you would all like me to say, in responding for you, how glad we are to see Sir Harry and Lady Jephcott in Australia. (Applause.) He has had a most distinguished career, as you all know, and it illustrates how much the influence of one man can achieve in the development of an organisation like the Glaxo organisation. Whilst I have been speaking about antibiotics, it is not only for this that Glaxo Laboratories is known. In fact, I suppose it acquired its greatest reputation as a manufacturer of babies' foods. Many other things we owe to the Glaxo organisation; for example, the development of Ostelin, one of the early vitamin preparations so useful in attacking the problem of rickets. I am sure I can also say that during his long and distinguished career Sir Harry has had the greatest assistance from Lady Jephcott, who is also a distinguished scientist.

"It is almost superfluous for me to wish this factory success and to wish this organisation success. However, I wish this Australian Branch the greatest success, and I am sure we will all regard it with great satisfaction in coming years as an integral factor in the health structure of Australia. Thank you very much." (Applause.)

The Hon. E. P. Cameron, State Minister of Health, said it was a very great pleasure to himself and to the senior officers of the Department of Health of Victoria to have the privilege of being present. It was also a pleasure to be present on an occasion such as this with his colleague and namesake, the Federal Minister of Health. They looked forward in the months and the years to come to great encouragement and great assistance from their colleague, the Federal Minister of Health, and they wished him a long and successful term as Minister in the Federal sphere.

Mr. Cameron continued: "To us in Victoria the tie with the homeland is very real, and therefore it is with special pleasure that we extend our congratulations to your company for its project which we are seeing today.

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I think that the ideal thing in this country is for private enterprise to be able to supply all these essential parts of our economy, with Government encouragement and Government assistance where vitally necessary. However, it is not my province to speak at length, and therefore may I merely say 'thank you very much' for the privilege of being with you on this lovely trip, and the privilege of seeing your project here, and may I, along with my colleague, say thank you very much for coming here in the first place, for your extension, and for the research work and assistance which will be of benefit to Victoria and to Australia in the years to come." (Applause.)

#### Inspection of the Factory

After a general lead by Mr. Worley, the factory Manager, on the plan to be followed in the inspection of the old and the new factories, the party was split into 10 groups, each with an individual guide, and spent the remainder of the afternoon on the tour of inspection, apart from a short break for afternoon tea served from a marquee on the lawn.

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"If businessmen would spend the time and money on better methods of merchandising that they spend on attempting to get laws passed to protect their interests it might be more effective."

—Welch, Dale D.: "Some Quacks I Have Known," Iowa Pharm., 10:28 (May, 1955).

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Southern Drug Co. Ltd., Adelaide.



# Parke-Davis Award Winners Visit to Sydney

## Company Provides Interesting Programme

Since 1953, the Annual Award of a Visit to Parke-Davis for two students nominated by the Pharmaceutical Society in each State has been in operation. In 1954, the first awards were made for the Dominion of New Zealand. This award, consisting of a visit to Sydney and to the laboratories of Parke-Davis & Co. Ltd., at the Company's expense, was again made in 1955, and the winners duly visited Sydney in January, 1956.

The fortunate students were:—

W.A.—Miss Laura Elinhovici and Mr. Brian Silbert.  
S.A.—Miss Heather Smith and Mr. Beresford Stock.  
Vic.—Miss Joan Knight and Mr. John Waugh.  
Tas.—Miss Margaret Purdon and Mr. Brian Shireffs.  
N.S.W.—Miss Alison Kelso and Mr. Jim Eckert.  
Qld.—Miss Jean Findlay and Mr. Ramon Lun.  
N.Z.—Mr. Desmond Clune and Mr. Harold Saltzman.

The visitors arrived on Sunday and Monday, January 15 and 16, and were met at Mascot Airport and driven to the Wentworth Hotel, where they were met by the Parke-Davis Hostess, Miss Jean Keppie, who stayed with them at the Hotel throughout their visit.

When the visitors had recovered from their air flight they were whisked away by car to Tom Ugly's Point, where they were entertained at lunch by Mr. T. J. White, General Manager, and other executives of Parke-Davis.

After a pleasant meal the team took to the cars once more and proceeded on a tour of the Royal National Park and the lovely South Coast beaches of Stanwell Park, Thirroul, etc., returning by the Bulli Pass, where refreshments were taken at Sublime Point, which offers a glorious panoramic view of the sea and the City of Greater Wollongong.

The party then returned to Sydney via the Princes Highway, and after a brief stay at the Wentworth, the

students were entertained at dinner by Mr. T. J. White, Mrs. White and other executives of Parke-Davis at the Astra Hotel, Bondi.

On Tuesday morning the visitors were met at the Wentworth Hotel and driven to the Company's laboratories and administrative offices, where the day was spent inspecting the enormous newly-opened plant at Caringbah, an outer suburb of Sydney. During the afternoon an open forum was held where the students could discuss any aspects of pharmaceutical manufacture, research, standardisation, etc., with Parke-Davis executives, an interlude which proved most interesting to all.

On Tuesday evening an official dinner was held at the luxurious Corroboree Room at the Wentworth Hotel, which afforded the students a further opportunity of meeting all the Parke-Davis executives.

A tour of the North Shore and Northern beaches was arranged for Wednesday, and fortunately, a beautiful sunny day ensued. The visitors were able to see at their best such places as French's Forest, Pittwater, Palm Beach, etc.

After lunch at the Newport Hotel, the students donned their swimming costumes and sampled the famed Sydney surf at Queenscliff, a popular beach resort on the north side of Manly.

After returning to the Wentworth Hotel and partaking of a splendid dinner, the party attended a theatre to see a performance of the "Nutcracker," by the Borovansky Ballet.

On Thursday morning the visitors were transported to Mascot Airport, where they wearily boarded their respective aircraft and returned to their home State, still wondering how it was possible to have seen so much of Sydney in a few days. Some students from distant parts spent further time in Sydney, combining a holiday with the award.



The fairer sex was well represented this year as shown by this happy group outside the company's offices at Caringbah.



Portion of the group enjoying dinner at the Astra Hotel, Bondi.

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1	DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOLS Economy .. .. .	12/6	112/6	2.16.3
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4	FORD PILLS, Small .. .. .	3/-	27/-	5.8.0
	KANATOX, Large .. .. .	10/-	80/-	
	KANATOX, Small .. .. .	3/6	31/6	7.11
2	MENTHOLD CREME .. .. .	9/6	76/6	1.18.3
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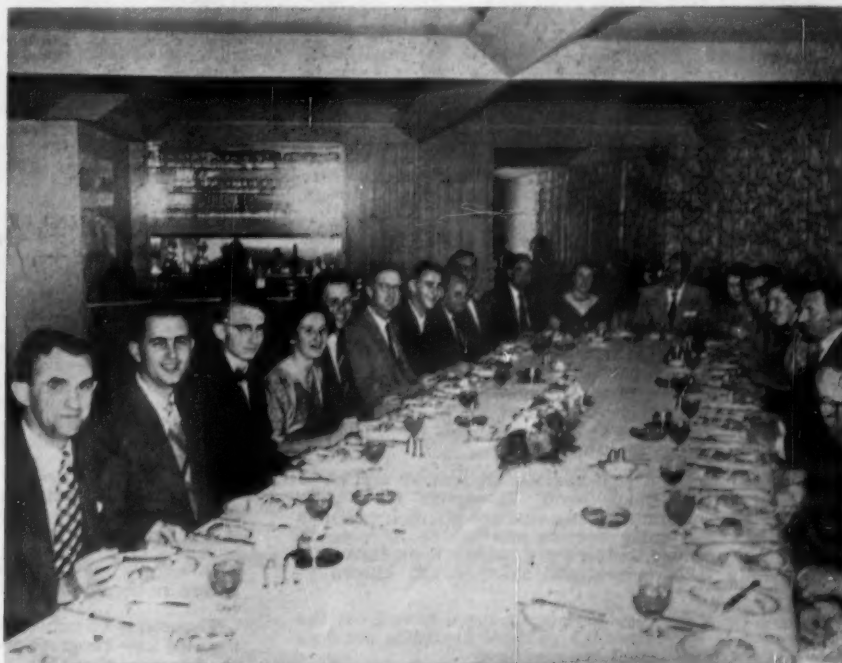
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Plus Sales Tax .. .. .	
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½ doz. DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOLS — Large .. .	1 13 9
½ doz. DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOLS — Small .. .	18 0
1 doz. FORD PILLS — Large .. .	2 9 6
3 doz. FORD PILLS — Small .. .	4 1 0
1/6 doz. MENTHOLD CREME .. .	12 9
1/6 doz. PRESSOR SALT .. .	5 3
TOTAL .. .. .	12 15 5
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PARKE-DAVIS AWARD WINNING STUDENTS 1956



Left to right: Mr. D. Clune (N.Z.), Mr. F. W. Ritchie (Sales Manager, Parke-Davis & Co. Ltd.), Mr. H. Saltzman (N.Z.), Miss L. Einihovici (W.A.), Mr. J. Waugh (Vic.), Miss H. Smith (S.A.), Mr. B. Shireffs (Tas.), Miss J. Knight (Vic.), Mr. B. Stock (S.A.), Miss J. Keppie (Parke-Davis Hostess), Miss A. Kelso (N.S.W.), Mr. B. Silbert (W.A.), Miss M. Purdon (Tas.), Mr. J. Eckert (N.S.W.), Miss J. Findlay (Qld.), Mr. T. J. White (General Manager, Parke-Davis & Co. Ltd.), Mr. R. Lun (Qld.).



The official dinner at the Corrobores Room, Wentworth Hotel.



# One Man's Experiments Produced the Cheapest "Wonder Drug"

By Frank A. King

Although thirteen research centres in America, Canada and Great Britain are studying the comparative results of giving aspirin and the two "wonder drugs" ACTH and cortisone to rheumatic fever patients, aspirin may prove to be the potent means to treat this disorder. Aspirin is cheaper to produce and has none of the dangerous after-effects of the two much-publicised "miracle drugs," yet, if a German scientist had not secretly experimented with aspirin some fifty years ago we might not have had this cheap "wonder drug."

About 400 B.C., Hippocrates, the "Father of Medicine," used salicylate-containing bark from a willow tree to ease pains of childbirth.

One hundred years ago acetylsalicylic acid was discovered by Charles Frederick Gerhardt, an Alsatian, who was one of the pioneers of organic chemistry, but for the next fifty years it remained as a chemical curiosity, because no one knew what to do with it.

Then Arthur Eichengrun, a German chemist, found aspirin to be a safe, effective painkiller, which reduced fever and relieved headaches, but he had to conduct his experiments in secret, as the plant's scientific director, Dr. Heinrich Dreser, refused to allow it to be tested clinically. Dreser clung to a theory that the effectiveness of a drug depended on how well it conducted electricity, and he rejected aspirin because it seemed to be a poor conductor. He considered it would be "poison to the heart."

Eichengrun created the name aspirin from the salicylate-bearing spiraea plant. He took the drug himself to obtain reactions, and then privately issued it to Berlin doctors for them to test on their patients. They considered that aspirin was an effective pain reliever and fever reducer and quite harmless to the heart.

When Eichengrun produced his report to the owners of the plant Dreser was forced to accept the virtues of aspirin—and Dreser was not only credited with the discovery of the drug but also made a fortune through its development.

Eichengrun did not reveal his secret until he wrote his memoirs in a Nazi concentration camp, and these were published in "Die Pharmazie" in 1950, when he observed:

"I believe that by the creation of aspirin I have done a great favour for humanity without any personal profit."

Dispensers use aspirin in more preparations than any other drug. It is prescribed by medical practitioners to relieve pain caused by ailments ranging from a simple headache to cancer.

In the course of a year every man, woman and child in Great Britain takes about 73 aspirin tablets; in America the consumption has reached about 100 tablets per person, and some doctors ascribe the increase in aspirin-taking to the increased pace of modern life. Fortunately it is one of the safest drugs known to mankind.

Taken by a feverish patient, it speedily reduces the temperature: it relieves the pains of headache yet does not reduce the normal temperature!

It can be given as a powder, a tablet, a paste or in liquid form, and can be used as a gargle.

As a painkiller aspirin's effectiveness depends upon the concentration of acetylsalicylate in the blood stream. One tablet provides the necessary concentration for about an hour—long enough to counteract a headache. To ease the persistent pain of rheumatism or arthritis, the patient needs continuous doses of one to three tablets every two hours.

When an aspirin tablet is swallowed, the bitter crystals usually pass intact through the stomach, to be passed into the body in the small intestine, where it is chemically absorbed in the blood stream within ten minutes!

Bicarbonate of soda taken with the aspirin not only protects the stomach against irritation from the acid but also speeds up the absorption rate. The acid is retained in the body for about 24 hours.

Caffeine is a mild stimulant which helps to overcome the depressing effects of aspirin, consequently a combination of these two ingredients, in varying quantities, has been marketed for many years. Nowadays some folk swallow aspirins before drinking Cola, which contains caffeine, so the combination is looked upon as a non-alcoholic pick-me-up.

To produce aspirin tablets, huge acetylation kettles are filled with salicylic acid crystals, and then placed inside larger kettles, called jackets. Acetic anhydride and naphtha are added to the acid, and then a catalyst to speed up the reaction of the crystals to the anhydride. Steam is then passed into the jackets, and the temperature is raised until it reaches the boiling point of water. By adding water to the kettles the temperature is reduced gradually during the next 24 hours, and the liquid is poured away, and only aspirin, or acetylsalicylic acid, remains. Free acid is then removed from the crystals by a series of benzol washes, and then the crystals are oven-dried and a fine white cornstarch is added to serve as a binder.

This mixture is then passed into a tablet-making machine, which produces tablets about half an inch thick, but these are then ground up in a second machine into the familiar small tablets. This double process is adopted because it has been found that the final tablet holds together better if it is made from a large compressed tablet which has been ground up.

Some folk say they cannot take aspirin, yet they manage to swallow aspirins which have been disguised by means of colours—red, orange, light green, pink, blue, purple and even black tablets are supplied, and in addition to the common-and-garden round pellet the drug is also dispensed in oval, square and triangular tablets!

Although an overdose of aspirin will cause nausea, dizziness, deafness, unconsciousness preceded by ringing in the ears, a great many tablets have to be swallowed to cause death, as the bitter acid usually creates such nausea and vomiting that the aspirin is rejected before it becomes fatal.

Thousands of experiments have been conducted with aspirin, and research workers still have many secrets to discover about its actions, but Eichengrun's discovery still remains the cheapest "wonder drug" yet discovered!



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We send our kindest greeting to all our Australian friends, and Mr. H. Bermon, who is our general manager, wishes to assure the trade and profession that he will give his full attention to establishing stronger links with them and will also afford, to the best of his ability, maximum co-operation.

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# The U.S.P. XV and the Practising Pharmacist

By Sydney A. Downie,

Chief Pharmacist, Adelaide Children's Hospital

Five months ago, on December 15, 1955 (it is mid-April as I write), the fifteenth revision of the United States Pharmacopoeia became official, just 135 years after the first U.S.P. of 1820. The present revision is noteworthy in that it is

"The first to reflect the added assets, both in talent and physical facilities, now available to the United States Pharmacopoeial Convention. The larger and well-chosen Committee of Revision, and a full-time staff working in admirably adequate permanent quarters"—at 46 Park Avenue, New York—"have combined to bring forth in this revision a greater array of advances than has been possible heretofore in recent pharmacopoeial history." (Preface, p. xi.)

Pharmacy's contribution to the new U.S.P. appears to be substantial, and pharmacy's needs have certainly not been overlooked. A special sub-committee known as the Panel on Enhancement, was appointed to make the Pharmacopoeia "of greater usefulness to the practising pharmacist." Two major innovations resulted from this Panel's investigations:

- (1) Increased information on dosage, and
- (2) A chapter on dosage forms and how to prepare them (particularly on a small scale), under the title of Pharmaceutical Preparations (p. 808).

Monographs list the usual doses of the drugs concerned and, in addition, state a dose range primarily intended to guide the pharmacist when he is confronted with unusual doses, either large or small. Frequency of doses and routes of administration stated under the heading of Usual Dose also apply to the Dose Range. Thus the dose of phthalylsulphathiazole is given as 1.5 grammes 4 times a day, with a range of 4 to 8 grammes daily.

And the dose of the cardiac depressant quinidine sulphate is shown as 200 mgm. up to 6 times a day as necessary, with a range of 200 to 400 mgm.

Not all monographs, however, give a dose range. For instance, the electrolyte replenisher, potassium chloride, does not have a stated range, but a usual dose of one gramme up to 6 times a day orally, and a dose of 250 mgm. to 2 grammes by slow intravenous infusion.

Immediately above the statement on dosages, most monographs under the side heading Category indicate the principal pharmacological action of the drug concerned. (This is something I think we shall see in the next B.P.) The U.S.P. reminds us that the "statement [of Category] is not intended to limit in any way the choice or use of the article, nor to indicate that it has no other kind of activity." A case in point is that of calcium pantothenate, which is mentioned as one of the vitamins of the B complex. There is no indication of its use or dose in paralytic ileus. Given, in such cases, in doses of 50 mgm. by intramuscular injection, calcium pantothenate has been proved of great value.

When a drug is often used topically as well as orally or parenterally, the U.S.P. makes a specific reference to the strengths usually employed. The oral use of carbachol is not recognised by the U.S.P., which classifies the drug as an ophthalmic parasympathomimetic generally used in the form of an 0.75 to a 1.5 per cent. solution or ointment. In the same way the cough suppressant effect of ethylmorphine is not mentioned: it is included for ophthalmic purposes only. Dermatologists will be specially interested in the fact that although a number of antihistaminics are included, the U.S.P. studiously avoids all references to their topical use. This is a commendable lead on a debatable issue.

Of the antibiotics, I noted only two ointments, one containing 0.5% neomycin sulphate and the other 500 units of bacitracin per gramme. Chloramphenicol eye ointment, 1%, completes the range. The only reference to the external use of polymyxin is sulphate in the form of a 1 in 1000 ointment. The oral dosage range of polymyxin is set down as half to one million units four times a day, but there is no specific reference to parenteral administration.

Throughout the pages of the U.S.P. XV one encounters drugs which have been included as pharmaceutical necessities. These appear in alphabetical order and not in a special section, as in the A.P.F. 1955. Among these necessities are the emulsifier polysorbate 80 and sulphurated potash—the former for use in coal tar ointment and coal tar solution, and the latter for white lotion. Other drugs in this category include boric acid; dioctyl sodium sulphosuccinate (in calamine lotion); ethohexadiol (as an insect repellent in compound D.M.P. solution); and methyl and propylparaben. Methylcellulose is not included as a pharmaceutical adjunct, but as a bulk laxative with a dose range of 1 to 4 grammes up to four times a day. Sodium carboxy methylcellulose is also official—as an emulsifier.

During the course of the revision the formula for calamine lotion must have undergone several changes. Much American ink and time have gone into this formulation during the past six years, and after trying out the newer pharmaceuticals it is now interesting to note that lime water is used as the vehicle in conjunction with magma bentonite. The original intention to use dioctyl sodium sulphosuccinate was apparently abandoned, but the monograph for the latter has not been altered accordingly.

The instructions for making lime water are of interest in that 3 grammes of calcium hydroxide are added to a litre of water, and shaken frequently and vigorously for one hour. "The undissolved portion of the mixture is not suitable for preparing additional quantities of Calcium Hydroxide Solution." (P. 119.)

Ferrous gluconate represents the newer haematinics, and in view of the 50 mgm. tablet being offered on the Australian market it is wise to note that the U.S.P. suggests a usual dose of 300 mgm. three times a day with a range of 200 to 600 mgm. three times a day. The dose of ferrous sulphate is the same. A syrup of the latter drug is official, and is stabilised with citric acid and sucrose and flavoured with peppermint.

Two surgical adjuncts are worth noting. The first is a surgeon's glove lubricant made from cornstarch, to which is added 2 per cent. of magnesium oxide, and the other is paraffin gauze dressing or petrolatum gauze, to give it the U.S.P.'s title. The gauze is first directed to be autoclaved at 121° C. for 30 minutes. The white soft paraffin is to be maintained at 170° C. for two hours, cooled, and then poured aseptically on the gauze until thoroughly covered. No antiseptics are added.

The B.P.C. 1954, on the other hand, still medicates the (yellow) soft paraffin with balsam of Peru. Both are heated to 70°, mixed, and strained on to the gauze. Sterilisation may then be carried out either by autoclaving at 125° for 30 minutes or by heating at 150° for one hour.

Immunising agents are well represented, e.g., immune serum globulin (often known as gamma globulin) in the prophylaxis of measles and infectious hepatitis—the two diseases for which the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories will at present release this bio-



logical to hospitals. Triple antigen, either alum precipitated or aluminium hydroxide adsorbed, is included with a recommended subcutaneous dose of 0.5 or 1 ml at intervals of three or four weeks for three doses. American workers have always been to the fore with triple antigen, which is now finding favour so widely among Australian paediatricians.

Whitfield's ointment, U.S.P., does not contain coconut oil. The base is polyethylene glycol ointment, which is a mixture of P.E.G. 400 and 4000. Although this base is water-soluble, the strength of the ointment (6% benzoic acid and 3% salicylic acid) is that used in a greasy base.

Both Ung. Hydrarg. Ammon. (5%) and the eye ointment of ammoniated mercury (3%) contain a specific weight of liquid paraffin, which is used to levigate the drug before incorporation into the base. Precipitated sulphur is also levigated before adding it to the base. Sulphur sublim. is not used for sulphur ointment. I had always been under the impression that the urinary tract antiseptic methenamine mandelate was a gastric irritant, and was therefore not sought after. It is official in the U.S.P. XV. with a dose of 1 gramme up to four times a day. The more efficient drug for this purpose, sulphamethizole, does not appear in these pages, although sulfisoxazole (or, as we know it, sulphafurazole) does. Surprisingly, one notes the inclusion of sulphapyridine, but notes that it is suggested as an anti-infective in dermatitis herpetiformis. Sulphacetamide sodium is retained for ophthalmic use as a 10% ointment or as a 30% sterile solution, which "may contain suitable harmless buffer substances, stabilising agents and preservatives."

On p. 814, under the side heading Ophthalmic Solutions, which is included in the section on Pharmaceutical Preparations already alluded to, we read:

"Ophthalmic solutions are sterile, preferably isotonic, solutions intended for instillation into the eye."

Difficulties likely in the selection of an appropriate buffer and antiseptic are admitted, and methods of attaining sterility are dependent on the drugs present. But "every ophthalmic solution packaged in multi-use containers contains a suitable substance or mixture of substances to prevent the growth of, or to destroy, micro-organisms accidentally introduced when the containers are opened in use."

Phenylethyl alcohol (0.5%) is mentioned as a suitable antimicrobial agent.

Tabulations showing appropriate buffers for specific drugs are given on pages 814, 815. Another list of 21 drugs indicates how one can prepare 1% isotonic solutions of them, using a phosphate buffer in the strengths shown.

Benzalkonium chloride in conjunction with boric acid is suggested as the vehicle for eye drops of phenylephrine, ethylmorphine, cocaine and zinc.

For salts of physostigmine and adrenaline the benzalkonium is replaced by 0.001% phenylmercuric nitrate and 0.1% sodium metabisulphite.

A special monograph (on p. 297) for the ophthalmic diagnostic aid, fluorescein, conveniently sidesteps the selection of a specific anti-bacterial agent. The suggested formula includes 2% fluorescein sodium and 3% sodium bicarbonate.

The dose of corticotropin (synonym: corticotrophin) injection—the anterior pituitary hormone better known as ACTH—is usually 10 units, intramuscularly, four times a day; but the daily range may reach 100 units. If given intravenously, the drug is to be well diluted and infused over an eight-hour period.

The adrenocortical hormones, cortisone acetate and hydrocortisone acetate, are official, and in each case there is a monograph for the sterile suspension for parenteral purposes. An ophthalmic suspension of cor-

tisone acetate is also included, and the strength suggested for application to the conjunctiva is 0.5 to 2.5 per cent.

The usual oral dose of cortisone is given as 25 mgm. four times a day, or 100 mgm. daily by intramuscular injection. The range is shown as 2.5 to 75 mgm. orally and 5 to 300 mgm. intramuscularly.

The specific use of hydrocortone by the intra-articular route is recognised, as is the topical use in the form of a 1 or 2.5 per cent. ointment. There are no directives concerning the base to be used. Usually it is a soft, greasy one. The drug needs to be levigated before incorporation.

The oral dose of hydrocortone is given as 10 mgm. two to four times daily, with a range of 20 mgm. up to four times a day.

Whereas the U.S.P. XIV omitted detailed directives on sterilisation, it is most gratifying to find this information has been restored in the fifteenth revision. Two sentences from the opening paragraph are noteworthy.

"The preparation of sterile products requires intimate knowledge of the equipment being used and of the stability of the product being processed. The processing requires vigilant supervision of equipment and procedure by personnel well trained in devising and applying methods for attaining sterility, and adequate proof of the effectiveness of procedures used" (p. 826).

Mention is made of the use of "sterilisation detectors" in dressing drums and of the use of thermocouples by manufacturers.

Rubber tubing is usually autoclaved at 121° for 20 minutes, or, in the case of plastic materials, sterilisation is effected with gaseous formaldehyde or with ethylene oxide diluted, as a safety measure, with nine parts of carbon dioxide.

The following paragraph is of special interest to students:—

"A solution that is sterilised by heating to 121° for three to five minutes when packaged in 50 ml. thin-walled ampoules requires from six to eight minutes to reach this temperature after the thermometer in the steam discharge line registers 121°, whereas when packaged in 1000-ml. thick-walled glass bottles it requires 20 minutes or more after the thermometer registers 121°."

"Autoclaves that come up to pressure quickly and can quickly be brought down to room pressure again greatly facilitate sterilising labile compounds that are damaged by prolonged heating. . . . Dextrose injection, for example, must be brought quickly to sterilisation temperature and then cooled quickly to avoid breakdown of some of the dextrose." . . . "The personnel in charge of the sterilisation of injections must be responsible for the procedures used by the technicians who operate the autoclave."

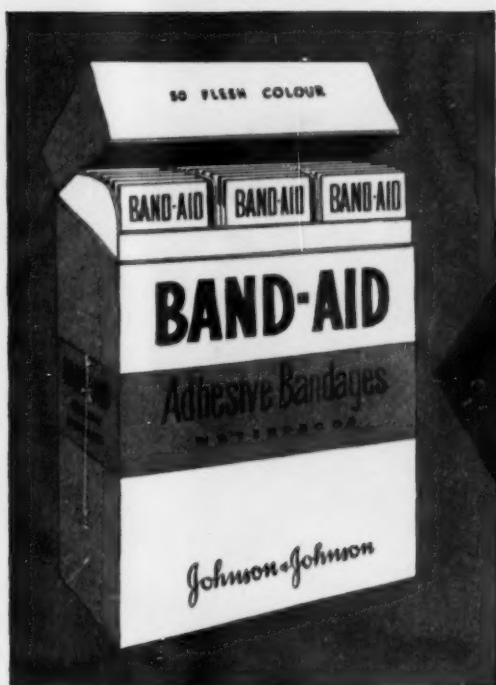
A special section is devoted to a discussion on aseptic filling areas and their maintenance. It is claimed that:

"Ideally, the cleaning and maintenance should be done after the end of the day's work, so that the rooms are unoccupied for some time, preferably overnight, before a new filling operation begins" (p. 832).

A matter of concern to us all is the statement that "agreement has not been reached with respect to a standard pharmacopoeial teaspoon, in spite of the need for such a standard measure in connection with compounding and labelling liquid medicines."

The U.S.P. suggests that the household teaspoonful be regarded as 5 ml.

On p. 12 the Pharmacopoeia points out that as there is no international convention on the abbreviation and symbol for microgram, it has decided on mcg., although it is noted that mg. is widely used in the literature of



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physics and physical chemistry. The U.S.P. uses Gm. for gramme to distinguish from gr. for grain.

Although I have deliberately retained the English spelling of the word, it should be noted that with the Fourteenth Revision the spelling "Pharmacopoeia" was altered to "Pharmacopeia," and this is naturally retained by the U.S.P. XV. However, the original corporate title "The United States Pharmacopoeial Convention" remains unchanged.

New monographs which I have not mentioned, but which are worth noting, include those on aluminium (powder and paste; but the synonym Baltimore Paste is not shown for the latter); benzethonium (Phemerol) chloride for topical use; deslanoside, the extremely potent cardiotonic; diphenhydramine (Benadryl) elixir; erythromycin with a usual dose of 300 mgm. every six hours, and a range of 200 to 600 mgm. six-hourly. This dose is somewhat higher than that which is usually tolerated by adults.

Other new admissions include the antiseptic hexachlorophene (for use in a liquid soap); procainamide hydrochloride the cardiac depressant for oral or intravenous use; sodium aminosalicylate with a usual dose of 3 grammes five times a day, together with a number of radiopaque media, flavourings and anti-malarials.

Sufficient has been said to show that although there is now the closest co-operation on both sides of the Atlantic in compiling the pharmacopoeias of the English-speaking world, the differences are most interesting and informative. I hope no one will ever suggest that the B.P. and the U.S.P. should merge.

This brief survey has been enough for us to share with "justifiable pride in the accomplishments" of our American cousins in the publication of their Fifteenth Revision. The Australian price of the U.S.P. XV is £7/8/-. It is my impression (and I could be wrong) that it is easier to find monographs in the U.S.P. than in the current B.P., even though both use English titles. The U.S.P. has no abbreviated Latin titles, and states all doses in Metric. However, a list of dosage equivalents is retained on the inside of the back cover. As with most American text-books, the printing, paper and binding are of a high order.

## MUSIC AND DRUG PRODUCTION

I was intrigued to read in my Sunday newspaper of the happy union of art and science achieved by two Indian research workers who claim to have stimulated the growth of mimosa (the "sensitive plant") by playing a violin to it. According to the report, when an Indian tune called 'Maya-Malva-Gaula-Raga' was played to the test plants for 25 minutes a day they developed 35 per cent. more prickles and their branches grew 50 per cent. longer than the control group. One explanation put forward was that the music stimulated the streaming of the cell protoplasm. This, it seems to me, might open up a vast new field of research for our pharmacognosists. Would it be possible, for instance, by means of a carefully selected concerto, to boost the glycosidal content of digitalis or the alkaloidal yield of the solanaceous drugs? Can we look forward to a little light relief in the form of musical interludes at the Conference science sessions? Will herb crop growers find it necessary to advertise for "competent musicians, preferably with an additional qualification in pharmacy"? Indeed, one could speculate endlessly. Although it might be somewhat premature to contemplate establishing a musical sub-committee on the British Pharmacopoeia, the Secretary of the Commission should certainly keep a close watch on future developments while casting about for suitable talent.—"Pharmaceutical Journal."



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# What Do the Letters M.P.S. Mean?

(Presidential Address by Mr. B. G. Fegent, delivered at the Annual General Meeting of Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W. on March 29, 1956)

It means, as we all know, a Member of the Pharmaceutical Society, but let us consider their significance.

This must be dealt with in several parts:—

- (a) To the public;
- (b) To some members;
- (c) To most members.

(a) **The Public.**—Although the pharmacist is held in very high regard today, it would seem to me that the average member of the public only thinks of these letters as being part and parcel of what the pharmacist should have after his name on the window. They have little or no significance, but they should. We must go out and make the public realise that any pharmacist who has such letters after his name is a man who has had a thorough grounding in his craft, has successfully negotiated the many hazards of searching examinations and is thus highly skilled in the art of dispensing, even though the range of products kept in some pharmacies may tend to offset all such efforts. They should also mean that the man who attaches such letters to his name is one from whom any member of the populace should expect sound advice without wondering what it will cost him and, should any preparation be recommended, that that preparation is recommended from its merit and not its profit, and that at all times he can be assured of courteous service. To sum up, what the letters "M.P.S." should mean to the general public:

- (1) That before he becomes entitled to these letters a person must be highly trained in all the many facets of his profession;
- (2) That his advice is something to be sought after;
- (3) That he knows his obligations to the public, and is prepared to play his part along with the members of sister professions in protecting the health of the community.

(b) **The Few Members.**—These are the few who feel the letters are functional; that is, they join the Pharmaceutical Society in order to be permitted to use these letters because the next pharmacist displays them on his shop and stationery. He has not the slightest idea that they may have a deeper significance, and what benefits may accrue from them or any thought of making them mean anything in the eyes of the world. There are such members in all types of organisation who, in the long run, do more to discredit an organisation than add lustre to it.

(c) **Most Members.**—To the average member they mean that he is a member of a recognised and reputable pharmaceutical organisation and, in fact, the only pharmaceutical organisation to which all qualified pharmacists, apprentices and students may belong. The extension of membership last year has now made it possible for persons who have completed their apprenticeship and are studying to pass their final examination to remain or become associate members. Also this extension will now permit the students attending the University for the new Pharmacy course when it comes into operation to become associate members, although, of course, the associate may not use these letters until he is qualified and advances to full membership.

There are definite advantages for the members—to instance these:

- (a) The library which is kept up to date and has books covering the whole range of subjects which may be considered to come within the ambit of pharmacy. It is available to all members during office hours, and there is special provision for country members to obtain books by post. Most country zone secretaries have been supplied with the list of books available but, with new books being continually added, these lists are perhaps not completely up to date.

- (b) **Post-graduate Lectures.**—These have taken the place of the old refresher lectures, and have proved a great success, and have definitely taken their place as a regular feature of the pharmaceutical calendar.

- (c) **Science Group.**—Although not functioning as it did, it arranges quarterly lectures on special subjects of major importance to all pharmacists. It should be made clear that any difficulties associated with dispensing, etc., may still be referred to this section of the Society, and the best possible information available will be obtained and forwarded to the inquiring member.

- (d) **The A.J.P.**—This journal is supplied to all Full and Associate members. It contains much useful matter and many interesting articles. Every member would be much better informed on matters pharmaceutical if he read his journal regularly and submitted articles of topical interest or letters of constructive criticism and/or praise. It is your journal.

- (e) The various committees are set up by the Council—Educational, Ethical, Library, A.P.F. Revision, Legislative. Each of these committees has a specific part to play.

Having dealt with these specific means, let us for a few moments consider—for want of better phraseology—what does the Society mean to the Society, or what are the accepted functions of a Pharmaceutical Society? They are:

- (i) The education of the prospective member—to see that the standard of training he receives is adequate to permit him to carry out all his obligations, and, once he has attained full membership, to provide facilities for him to keep up with the advances which medical science is making and the problems confronting the pharmacist consequent upon these advances.
- (ii) The maintaining of a standard of professional conduct. In this regard two points must be borne in mind—firstly, the fixing of such a standard, no matter how high, is only a minimum standard. Our ethical criterion need not be perfection as an immediate goal, but a continuous process of perfecting and refining; secondly, any penalty inflicted must be of such a nature that it will affect that person's livelihood.
- (iii) Legal. The Society must watch all legal enactments affecting our profession to endeavour to prevent injustices being done and rules and regulations kept within due bounds; and should any such injustice occur, then to persistently badger authority for its correction.
- (iv) To maintain an adequate library and to be in a position to supply members with any scientific information which they may require, or, at the very least, advise them as to the best source from which to obtain such information.
- (v) To advise and assist any member on any matter connected either directly or indirectly with his chosen profession.

Thus I have endeavoured to express the generally accepted meaning of the letters M.P.S. and the functions of this Society.

May I now be permitted to express my own personal views on these matters, but at this juncture I will state that what our Society has done over its long existence has been reasonably adequate to meet the requirements of each decade, and in recent years, with the terrific strides which have taken place in medical science, and the increased legal requirements occasioned in many instances by unwarranted publicity in periodicals and

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the press before the ultimate effects of any drug upon the human body have become completely known. To meet these advances, the post-graduate lecture series have been added, and special lectures provided on important topics. Considerable time and energy have been expended in an endeavour to relieve the burden thrust upon members by rules and regulations arising from Acts of Parliament.

The points I would like to make are:—

- (i) The time has come, I feel, for this Society to consider the setting up of its own Research and Testing Laboratory, where we can have tested any drug or preparation whose purity or accuracy is questioned; where any member may do research, and be helped by the highly qualified person in charge of the Laboratory. This could be particularly useful for a person entering an essay in the Gayfer Bequest. It would also be the ideal place to appraise formulae submitted for the A.P.F. or for suggested variations of B.P. formulae to meet local conditions. To me a laboratory such as I envisage has infinite possibilities. This laboratory would also enable us to hold courses or demonstrations on new dispensing techniques.
- (ii) To see instituted a Fellowship course which would entitle successful candidates to use the letters F.P.S.—a Fellow of the Pharmaceutical Society. To do this it would be necessary to have a laboratory at our disposal, and I do not think it would be satisfactory unless we controlled such laboratory.
- (iii) It would seem essential now that we institute courses of lectures by competent lecturers on such subjects as Accounting and Store Management. This course should include the correct manner of elementary bookkeeping, the specific items which are allowable tax deductions, the filing of invoices and statements, stock control and merchandising, and the principles of advertising. I would like to add that although this seems to be within the Guild province, I think this comes under education, and is meant for the younger pharmacist particularly and the graduates who have done the new course when started at the University. This course could become a regular part of our activities or a course run when a sufficient number of members requested such a course. Similar courses should be available in Photography, Cosmetics, First Aid, etc. With the increasing competition to our trading we must educate our members to the fullest extent, so that from our point of view we at least provide courses to equip our members to meet the growing competition.
- (iv) Every member should receive a list of the Acts of Parliament to which he must conform in the conduct of his business, and a brief summary of salient points of each.

In conclusion, ladies and gentlemen, let us who are qualified to use the letters M.P.S. keep them pure and unsullied, so that when "John Citizen" sees them he will know there is a man whose wisdom is great, whose integrity is undoubted and whose courtesy is universal.

### ERGOT SYNTHESIS

An important step towards the synthesis of an ergot alkaloid—ergometrine or ergonovine—has been taken by workers at the Eli Lilly research laboratories. They claim to have synthesised lysergic acid from 3-indolepropionic acid by a process requiring 14 chemical reactions. More than 300 pure compounds were synthesised before lysergic acid was made, its structure being verified by physical, chemical and biological tests. It is stated that a process is already available for converting lysergic acid to ergometrine. If this is successful it will constitute the first total synthesis of this alkaloid which is so important in obstetrics.

*Manufacturing Chemist.*

# INDEX



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# The Women's Section

Correspondent: Miss A. K. Anderson

We are looking forward with pleasure to the P.A.A. Conference to be held in Melbourne from May 21-29, and to meeting members of Women Pharmaceutical Chemist Associations from all States. We do hope that as many as possible will attend the Conference, and assure them all of a warm welcome from the Victorian Association.

The Federal President, Miss Freda Smalley, extends a welcome to all intending Interstate Women Delegates, and also hopes that Victorian Women Pharmaceutical Chemists will support their Association and attend the Federation Dinner and meeting to be held at "Dynevour," 325 Beaconsfield Parade, St. Kilda, on Wednesday, May 23. By going to the Conference, members may attend all functions and sessions, and so help to make the Melbourne Conference the success we all hope for.

## THE WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA

At our General Meeting on April 6, we had no guest speaker, but devoted the evening to general business and arrangements for the forthcoming Conference.

The Vice-President, Miss Kath Keogh, welcomed members and extended a special welcome to our President, Miss Freda Smalley, who was attending her first meeting for some months, after her illness. Miss R. MacGillivray, who attended the General Conference Committee as our representative, told members of the arrangements made for the entertainment of visiting delegates. The remainder of the evening was spent in discussion of matters concerning the Conference and the Federation meeting. At the conclusion of the meeting, supper was served by the committee in the museum.

Some of our committee members were pleased with the opportunity of meeting Miss Joy Latham, a Federal Vice-President, when they entertained her at dinner at "The Ritz" on April 10. Miss Latham was in Melbourne for a few days en route to England in the "Oronsay."

## THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS OF QUEENSLAND

The Annual General Meeting was held in the Guild and Society Rooms, Wickham street, Brisbane, on March 15.

Our President extended a welcome to the newly qualified and new apprentices, and said how pleased she was to see so many of the younger members present. Congratulations to Miss Jan Findlay, who won the Association prize for 1955. Jan also received many of last year's final major prizes. Miss Pat Geddes, of Rockhampton, won the Association's intermediate prize.

The Pharmaceutical Society arranged a function on March 12 for the distribution of all the State prizes—Sir Harry Jephcott was guest speaker and Lady Jephcott (who is also a pharmacist) presented the prizes. It was an interesting and enjoyable evening.

The Secretary's report reminded us of all our friends and loyal supporters who left us during the year. Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Storrar are in Sydney, Miss Bettie Jebb (now Mrs. McClenahan) is living in Nambour, Miss Rina Whitehead has taken a position in Fiji, and Mrs. J. Eden, with her husband and daughter, is living in Darwin.

Our Treasurer, Mrs. Grant Taylor, reported a steady improvement in our financial position.

After the business of the meeting had been com-

pleted and the committee and officers elected for the coming year, all present enjoyed a delightful supper arranged by Miss Eleanor Chalmers.

## The New Committee

President.—Mrs. L. Carlson.

Vice-President.—Mrs. J. Grant Taylor.

Secretary.—Miss E. A. Everett.

Assistant Secretary.—Miss E. A. Tomlinson.

Treasurer.—Miss J. Martin.

Hostess.—Miss E. F. Chalmers.

Committee.—Misses L. Haslam, G. Elliot, and E. Ploetz. Miss L. Lightfoot, from the Students' Association, promised representation from that body.

Under Mrs. Carlson's guidance we are looking forward to a happy and successful year.

## THE WEST AUSTRALIAN WOMEN PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION

The Annual General Meeting was held on the evening of February 28 at Mrs. Adlard's home in Cottesloe.

The President, Miss E. Gray, addressed the meeting and reviewed a successful year's activities, concluding with her sincere thanks to the members of the committee for their co-operation throughout the year.

After hearing the report of the Secretary (Miss T. Sheery), and the presentation of the balance sheet by the Treasurer (Mrs. E. Millar), the election of office bearers for the year 1956-7 took place. The following were elected—

President.—Miss V. Garcia.

Vice-President.—Mrs. E. Adlard.

Hon. Secretary.—Mrs. R. Edwards.

Assistant Secretary.—Miss E. Millar.

Treasurer.—Miss J. Palmer.

Committee.—Mrs. Hunter, Misses E. Gray, M. Spelman, and A. Stevens.

Associate Members' Representatives.—Fourth Year, Miss J. Camm; Third Year, Miss E. Moore; Second Year, Miss J. Shepherd; and First Year, Miss B. Black.

General business included the drawing up of a tentative programme for the year. It was also decided that our charity effort this year should go to the Tuberculosis Association.

The meeting deplored the lack of publicity accorded to women pharmacists in the magazine "Family Circle." Efforts are being made to have the matter discussed by the Federation of Women Pharmaceutical Chemists at the conference in May.

The meeting was concluded with the serving of supper by Mrs. Adlard.

## THE WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

A committee meeting was held at the home of the President, Mrs. K. V. Read, on April 10, when the new Committee elected at the Annual General Meeting met for the first time.

The President welcomed the new committee members, and announced that Miss Jill Thompson had been elected the new Student Observer on the Committee.

The Committee discussed plans for the forthcoming meetings this year; a number of excellent ideas were suggested, and we are expecting a very successful year.

The Committee and members are looking forward to entertaining Miss Joy Latham at dinner at the South

Australian Hotel on April 12. Miss Latham, who is a Federal Vice-President, will be passing through Adelaide on her way to England on the "Oronsay."

#### THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES

About thirty members attended the April meeting, which was held at Science House, and apologies were received from another nine members. The meeting began promptly at 8 p.m., and Miss Mavis Sweeney presided.

We were happy to welcome Miss Jean Rogers, a pharmacist from London, and also two of our new graduates, Miss Jan Jenners and Miss Joan Keller. We hope they enjoyed the evening, and will spend many more with us.

Unfortunately, four members of the committee have resigned, one due to ill-health, and three because they are going abroad. To fill their places two members of the Association were co-opted as members of the committee. Mrs. Curtis, a Vice-President, will also act as Secretary, taking Miss Joy Latham's place; Miss Zita Carnell, the Assistant Social Secretary, will become Social Secretary, replacing Miss Ellen Palmal; and Mrs. Currie will help Miss Carnell.

We were sorry to hear Miss Denise Marsden was forced to resign from the Committee due to ill-health. We hope she will be well soon. Miss Sullivan was co-

opted into the Committee to take her place as Assistant Secretary. Miss Evelyn Tasker, who is going on a trip to the United Kingdom, resigned her position as Journal Correspondent, which will be carried on by Miss Julie Crossley during her absence.

A farewell dinner for the three members of the Committee, Misses Joy Latham, Ellen Palmal and Evelyn Tasker, who are proceeding overseas, was held at "Kineal" during March. On behalf of the travellers, I would like to record a special thank you to the girls who arranged such a pleasant surprise and delightful evening. It was a lovely gesture and much appreciated by us all.

During the month Miss Mavis Sweeney was appointed scrutineer for the Pharmaceutical Society election, to be held next March. Nominations for these elections close on February 14, 1957.

Two official delegates to the Federal meeting of the Federal Association of Women Pharmaceutical Chemists of Australia were appointed. Our choice was Miss Mavis Sweeney, our President, and Mrs. Curtis, acting Hon. Secretary.

The business of the evening was concluded and we were pleased to relax while Miss Julie Crossley showed us some delightful coloured slides of her impressions of England and Europe.

Supper was served during the interval, and at the conclusion of the meeting Mrs. Wischardt was called upon to formally express our thanks to Miss Crossley.

## Dog Owners ! Do Not Ignore Hydatid Disease

By G. A. Letts, B.V.Sc., Veterinary Officer

Reprinted from "The Journal of Agriculture, Victoria," April, 1956

Dog owners owe a responsibility to their families to protect them from hydatid disease.

This disease is transmitted from dogs to humans and to live stock. It pays to play safe by spending a few hours each year on prevention.

A recent report from the University of Sydney highlights the serious nature of hydatids and quotes figures on the incidence of the disease in New South Wales. The following points from this New South Wales survey merit consideration—

300,000 sheep were examined—40 per cent. were infested with hydatids;

30,000 cattle were examined—between 20 and 30 per cent. were infested with hydatids;

5,000 pigs were examined—5 per cent. were infested with hydatids.

The villain in this story is the dog which harbours the tapeworm, harmless to himself, but dangerous to humans and live stock. Tiny eggs from this tapeworm, when swallowed by animals, produce cysts in internal organs. During the course of the New South Wales survey, 768 dogs were examined. This examination showed that one in every four dogs employed in pastoral and meat industries carried the hydatid tapeworm, the highest incidence being recorded in drovers' dogs at rural abattoirs (38 per cent.); sheep dogs and homestead pets (30 per cent.). Many of these dogs, especially those employed at abattoirs, are kept in heavily populated areas.

#### The Cost

How much does the hydatid parasite cost us every year?

The monetary loss to the meat industry from condemnation of livers is conservatively estimated at a minimum of £670,000 annually throughout Australia. Most of this loss occurs in New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland.

Readers will be astounded to learn that at least 2,000,000 sheep livers, 450,000 ox livers, and 120,000 pig

livers are condemned for hydatid disease every year in Australia. But this economic loss of valuable foodstuffs is not the highest price we pay, for the toll that hydatids takes in the human population cannot be measured in terms of money. In the New South Wales report it is estimated that at least 100 cases, some of which are fatal, occur each year in residents of New South Wales. In Victoria, the figure is not so high, but an average of twenty cases each year for the last ten years has been reported to the State Department of Health.

#### Prevention

The saddest part of the hydatids story is that most of these cases could have been easily prevented. Here are the three simple rules to be followed to beat hydatids—

1. Hydatid disease has been truly called "the disease of dirty hands." Hands, therefore, should be washed thoroughly after touching dogs, and children should be trained to follow this strict routine. Children should not be permitted to play in the dirt around dog kennels.

2. Dogs should be dosed every two months if possible, but certainly at least twice a year to rid them of the small but dangerous tapeworm which causes the disease. Arecoline hydrobromide is a safe drug to use. Dissolve a 1-grain tablet in 2 tablespoonfuls (1 oz.) of water. The dose of this solution varies from one teaspoonful for pups and small dogs, to two to four tablespoonfuls for greyhounds, etc. Chain the dog for 24 hours before dosing, and let it run out for fifteen minutes after the drug is given.

3. Avoid feeding to dogs raw livers, lights, and other offal from animals killed at abattoirs or on the homestead. Play safe and boil all raw offal first.

#### Summary

Remember these points—

Wash hands; Dose dogs; Boil offal.

**DON'T IGNORE HYDATID DISEASE!**

# NEW PRODUCTS

The following new products which have come to the Editor's attention during the past month have been judged newsworthy, and are herein reported as news.

If the manufacturer or agent would like an illustration of his product to appear as part of this free reference, the block should not exceed the equivalent of 1½ in. square. The Journal will arrange production of the block if desired, and the only charge made will be for the cost of the block, and for any art work required if we have to work from an actual sample of the product. A photograph would be preferable.

Those wishing to avail themselves of this service are invited to send pithy information (with photograph or block) for use as opportunity offers at the Editor's discretion.

## ANDREWS LIVER SALT



A new giant Economy Size of Andrews Liver Salt, announced by Salmond & Spraggon (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., is now available in all States of Australia.

The pack—a handsome lithographic lever-lid tin—contains 1 lb. of effervescent Liver Salt.

Retail price, 6/3.

Available from all druggist wholesalers.

retailer point of sale tie-up, there is available a wealth of vivid counter and window display material.

Lournay "Red Hot Red" in the new gold lipstick case retails at 9/3. The cost to the retailer is 53/9, showing a profit margin of 67%.

The accompanying illustration shows the self-service style display card designed for Lournay "Red Hot Red" Lipstick and Rouge—a card that will hold stock and certainly encourage impulse sales when it is prominently placed on the chemist's counter.



## "PEP-ULS-ADE" STOMACH TABLETS

This new stomach ulcer preparation contains Bism. subnit., Calamus, Frangula, Mag. Carb. and Sod. Bicarb.

Recommended for peptic, gastric and duodenal ulcers, acute and chronic gastritis.

Packed in bottles of 100 tablets.

Wholesale price 16/8, retail 25/-.

Manufactured by Cambridge Laboratories, Box 690E, G.P.O., Melbourne.

Available from all wholesale drug houses in every State of Australia.



## DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOIDS: LARGE PACK

In the "New Products Section" of our March issue an item announcing the New Economy Size 12/6 pack of Dr. Mackenzie's Menthoids gave the price of the small pack as 4/6. This should have read 4/- . Former price sizes of 7/6 and 4/- remain unchanged.

The 12/6 Economy Size pack of Menthoids is a new addition to the range.

## New Books

**The Quantitative Analysis of Drugs**, by D. C. Garratt. Second edition. Pp. xv + 670. Chapman and Hall, London, 1955. English price, 70/-.

This book was originally published in 1937 under the title of *Drugs and Galenicals: Their Quantitative Analysis*. In the intervening period two new editions of both the British Pharmacopoeia and the British Pharmaceutical Codex have appeared, and this has necessitated a very considerable revision of the substances and their preparations included in this work.

While the author was able to rely mainly on his own collection of notes and references for the compilation of the first edition, it is no wonder that "the advice and recommendation of numerous analytical colleagues has been taken" for the preparation of the second. With the ever-increasing flood of new drugs and preparations, and consequently a great increase in analytical procedures and techniques, it has become virtually impossible for any one person to acquire the familiarity with them necessary for their critical appraisal, such as is attempted by the author in this book.

The present time is characterised by collaborative effort of many writers in the production of text and

## LOURNAY "RED HOT RED" LIPSTICK

Introduction of this line by Colgate-Palmolive Pty. Ltd. follows the merchandising principle that promotion is vital to a successful cosmetic business. In the lipstick field, shade promotion is of the greatest importance. Women demand new lipstick shades in the same way that they demand new fashions—and they want their new lipstick shades to harmonise with their new clothes and, of course, with the season of the year.

Autumn is probably the best time of year to promote a new lipstick shade, and this autumn Lournay offers a brilliant new lipstick colour, "RED HOT RED"—the name is self-explanatory. It is a brilliant colour, that should enjoy large sales this autumn and during the coming winter.

Lournay "Red Hot Red" lipstick and matching rouge are being advertised from April 26 onwards with colour pages in the women's magazines, as well as advertisements in the daily press and radio commercials. For

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# STREPTOMYCIN

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reference books, so that the author is to be congratulated on his industry in the maintenance of such a high standard of quality in a work of such diversity in the fields of inorganic and organic analysis, even with the advice and help acknowledged by him.

The subject matter is conveniently arranged in alphabetical sequence for most of the substances of the B.P. and B.P.C., each main entry being followed by the salts and preparations, after the fashion of the Pharmacopoeia. This arrangement undoubtedly contributes to the usefulness of the book in the laboratory, although the inclusion of Local Anaesthetics under "Coca" as "cocaine substitutes" would seem to emphasise the historical precedence of cocaine more than might be justifiable on pharmacological grounds. In such cases an entry in alphabetical order of the substance, with cross reference to the page where the appropriate analytical method is to be found, would, in the reviewers' opinion, be a valuable addition, even though a very adequate index is provided.

A few of the official compounds have been omitted, e.g., Chloramphenicol, Cyanocobalamin, Mepyramine Maleate, Promethazine Hydrochloride, etc; but this is not serious, since the analytical methods are readily available in the Pharmacopoeia. The author's choice has possibly been directed to methods where he has thought it valuable to provide additional methods or where some useful comment could be made on technique or the practical difficulties to be encountered in carrying out the analysis. The inclusion of official methods without comment would only add to the size of the book without increasing its usefulness, although some analysts might be disappointed at the absence of a general section on the "anti-histamine" drugs. Most of those commonly used are included in the U.S.P., XVth revision, so again this is not a serious omission.

A general section on physical methods, outlining the possible application of instrumental techniques such as potentiometric titrations, spectrophotometry, polarography, etc., has been included, but this is more of a review for the analyst already familiar with the various instruments, rather than instruction for the novice. To provide a comprehensive treatment of these techniques would seem to call for a separate volume rather than including them as a small section of a work devoted mainly to "chemical" manipulations.

Those analysts who are already familiar with the first edition of "Garratt" will welcome the appearance of this revised and enlarged edition, and those who become acquainted with it for the first time will undoubtedly be grateful to the author for having provided such a valuable laboratory companion to assist them with their problems of drug analysis.—A.J.C.

**"Man on His Nature,"** by Sir Charles Sherrington, "Penguin A 322".

It has been said that some of us have no scientific leanings. By this I take it is meant that they cannot fathom Physics, are confounded by the symbols of Chemistry or the nomenclatures of Botany. This reminds one of the apocryphal story of the simple soul who discovered late in life that he had been using prose since childhood.

I gather from Webster that science is knowledge duly arranged; and I am forced to conclude that we all have some such knowledge, even those who spend their leisure time studying racing form. No one presents us with it, however; we gather it ourselves and for ourselves, because we are inquisitive and want to know.

Furthermore I have still to hear of a person who has no desire to know anything about that supreme miracle the human body. So I can say with confidence that Man on his Nature must have a wide appeal. For two reasons. It is entirely free from the discouraging jargon of the adept; and it is full of the inspiring fascination of an enthusiast who was the G.O.M. of Biology, and was adding the gifts of his genius to the science well into his eighties.

Let me introduce you to the mainsprings of the book. The book is a broad survey of Life (for want of a better word) from Greek philosophy on Nature and Man through the 16th century renaissance as exemplified in the physician philosopher Fernel, to the birth and development of modern biology through the microscope.

The underlying idea of the whole book is that a living body is alive because it is a co-ordinated integration of living cells; and that whether any body is different from or superior to another is bound up in that elusive term "mind," and in the case of Man, his conceit of himself.

Here I beg to paraphrase from an authority in the field of Philosophy. Man's act of "living" produces or is accompanied by what we call "anima" or mind. This, in his case, gives consciousness, consciousness of his surroundings, knowledge of the past and anticipation of a future based on it. Further, each of us has a something which we call personality. This differentiates us from other living creatures. For example, the "life" of an amoeba is merely the automatic reflex of its environment. Unfortunately, adds the philosopher, we are unable at present to obtain the opinion of the amoeba.

Sherrington, however, is never cynical. But he does emphasise that cells, living cells, are the same in general behaviour wherever they are found. The cell destined at "birth" to be part of the bony structure of Man behaves the same in the embryo and is indistinguishable from that which eventually forms the hind leg of an elephant or the rigid structure of an eagle's wing. It is only later that the nature of the final result becomes apparent.

The cell to our author is the begin all and the end all of what we vaguely call life. To me the great fascination of the author lies in his almost inspired description of the self directed aim of individual cells to produce such a variety of end results; some never to be repeated until another embryo is born. There is a final miracle in this initial factory of the embryo, cells which apparently do nothing, but wait the opportunity to pass on the inherited characteristics and produce not only a man or woman, but John Brown or Mary Smith.

As we read through the chapters we reach a stage when what we call nerve and nerve fibre becomes apparent; with a central exchange co-ordinating impressions from the environment and in some way producing from "the within" reactions involving directed effort rather than involuntary reflex actions. The particular chapter detailing this is to me a masterpiece of inspiration. It is followed of necessity by a review of the activity and function of the brain. Then we have some acute observations and surmises on the "psyche" and the relations, if they exist, between "energy" and "mind." Finally comes a stimulating survey, in places not very pleasing to our conceit, of Man's view of himself and his place in Nature.

Thus we pass in survey from the view that Man is in an environment created for his special use to the scientific conclusion that the human individual is not a sudden appearance in a ready-made environment, but in reverse an organised family of cells, having a corporate unity and personality aiming at harmony with the external world, but often, involuntarily maybe, in conflict with it. This conflict seems to be called up in all living organisms by the "will to live." Where and how this appears and what connection it has with "mind" receives Sherrington's very serious thought—thought free from all dogmatism.

It is very difficult to conclude this review. Perhaps this is as good a finish as any other. If you and I feel what wonderful fellows we are in thought or deed, just turn up Sherrington, and you and I will find we, as conscious beings, are only the "end results" of thousands, maybe millions, of activities of which we consciously know nothing.—H.B.

# Readers' Views

To the Editor.

These columns are open for the free discussion of any matter of general interest to Pharmacists. Letters under a nom de plume may be published; but each correspondent must furnish his name and address as an evidence of good faith. It must be distinctly understood that the opinions expressed by our correspondents are not necessarily endorsed editorially.

## POLICY ON ETHICALS

Sir,—Your article on p. 164 includes, *inter alia*, "the chemist's stock in trade is not selected by himself."

Prescribing by physicians today may lead one to ask, "How much more than distributors of proprietary articles are many physicians today?" It would be interesting if a survey were taken of 1000 running prescriptions in, say, 20 pharmacies, to see what percentage consisted of proprietary remedies. And after that was ascertained, for each of those 20 pharmacies to take stock of proprietary ethicals to ascertain the quantities and values and estimate the value of dead stock.

Is pharmacy strong enough in Australia to say to proprietors of ethicals, "After June 30, 1957, the pharmacists of Australia will refuse to supply less than an original package of any proprietary ethical preparation?"

I think it is, and I think it should. The Guild could undertake the responsibility of making this effective.

I know there may be difficulties, and that there may be exceptions, but most difficulties can be overcome, and exceptions can be enumerated.—Yours, etc.,

FRED T. HOLMES.

66 Wentworth street, Launceston, Tasmania.  
April 3, 1956.

## THE LATE ORION LEGGO—A TRIBUTE FROM OVERSEAS

Sir,—I have just learnt with the greatest regret of the death of Orion Leggo last October, as reported in the November issue of the A.J.P.

It was my privilege to serve on the N.S.W. Branch Committee of the Guild in 1947 and 1948, and thereby gained some idea of the tremendous energy and enthusiasm of Orion Leggo for the Guild and Pharmacy as a whole; for, indeed, he had no narrow views about the necessity and place of all the organisations that go to make up Australian Pharmacy. Whilst it was not always possible to agree with everything he did or proposed, it was possible to forgive him much because of the fact that he was quite selfless and concerned only with the welfare of each and every Pharmacist and with the steady increase of the prestige of Pharmacy.

Even when I was associated with him he was in indifferent health, but suggestions that he owed some duty to himself to ease up were brushed aside as of no importance, because there was so much to be done, so

little time available and comparatively so few with the time, energy, ability and inclination to do it.

Australian pharmacists owe an enormous debt to Orion Leggo, and no mention of pharmaceutical matters will ever be complete without remembering the wonderful work done by him so unselfishly and for so many years.

Yours, etc.,

W. G. POOLE.

Liverpool road, Speke, England, 24/3/56.

## THE DISPENSING OF EYE DROPS A.P.F. 1955

Sir—I refer to the article "The Dispensing of Eye Drops A.P.F. 1955—Heat Treatment" appearing on pp. 230-1 of the journal. I believe the method we have been using since the A.P.F. 1955 came into effect has some advantages and may be of interest to the authors.

The method described in the article, while simple and practical, has some disadvantages, viz.—

1. Inelegant appearance of the collapsed dropper teat.
2. Some kinds of rubber become "tacky" when heated with the result that the sides of the teat tend to stick together after opening to the atmosphere.
3. Some water would be lost from the eye drops by evaporation during the boiling with unsealed cap.
4. The inrush of non-sterile air on opening prior to use must add one source of possible contamination to those provided by the user subsequently, and is therefore undesirable.

5. The bottle must be held upright during boiling, which may call for some kind of holder or "cage."

We avoid these difficulties by securing a rigid cap over the rubber teat during heating and until cooled, the bottle being tightly closed. This device was adopted previously for autoclaving dropper bottles, and has completely solved the problem. The cap may be made of, e.g., bakelite, wood, metal, etc., so long as it makes a free but fairly close fit over the rubber teat. Ours were made by filling empty penicillin vials with Plaster of Paris, then pushing a rubber teat (or anything of the same dimensions) into the soft plaster to form a neat cavity. In use, the vials filled with hard plaster may be secured over the eye-drops bottle, e.g., by tying with soft copper wire of about No. 22 s.w.g. To speed up the process for dispensing we fit the bottle with protective cap into a screw-top canister (e.g., M. and B. 500-size tablet container) with one or two sponge-rubber discs so that the cap is pressed by screwing up the lid. The side wall of the canister is punched with holes to allow free circulation of water. On completion of the boiling period the can and contents are immersed in cold water up to about the level of the bakelite cap, for rapid cooling.

While on the subject of the boiling water bath it might be pointed out that the specified temperature of 100 deg. C. is attained only at sea level. In elevated locations steps must be taken to overcome the lowered boiling-point of water. (As a very rough approximation for ordinary altitudes, the boiling-point of water is about one degree C. lower for each thousand feet of altitude.) In our case (3,000 ft.) we find 20% glycerin in water satisfactory, used repeatedly by topping up the evaporated water.

For convenient dispensing counter boiling of eye drops we use a standard electric coffee percolator without the inner tube and strainer. The glycerin solution (if required) remains in this indefinitely, and a few glass beads promote steady, bump-free boiling.

Yours, etc.,

R. R. CHILTON, Ph.C., M.P.S.

Stanthorpe, Q'ld.,  
April 18, 1956.

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# Overseas News

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## GREAT BRITAIN

London, April 10, 1956.

### Future of Health Centres

Since the National Health Service Act came into force eight years ago, the establishment of comprehensive Health Centres has not proceeded at the rate envisaged by many individuals at the beginning of the Service. Two of the Centres, at Woodberry Down, London, and Sighthill, Edinburgh, have been described in earlier News Letters, but the likelihood of further Centres of this type being established is diminishing. The Guillebaud Report considered that they should be regarded as experiments only and more data obtained on their use. Now there appears to be a reluctance among doctors to work in centres. The following reasons have been put forward by the London Medical Committee to explain this reluctance to take part in a new centre in Poplar:—

(a) In spite of recommendations by various bodies, there is no protection for the practice of any doctor who goes into a health centre, i.e., if he closes his surgery another doctor may set up in practice nearby; therefore it would probably be necessary for the doctor who went into the health centre also to maintain his existing surgery and have two lots of expenses instead of one. (b) The doctors consider that when a health centre is put up it should be one of the first buildings on a new estate, so that the incoming residents would be able to find their new general practitioner at the health centre if they wished. Actually, in Poplar the health centre would be one of the last buildings to be completed. (c) Experience in Woodberry Down does not seem as yet to have had any stimulating effects on other general practitioners to embark on health centre practice. Group practice by doctors may justify, in some instances, reconsideration of the need to provide health centres.

After discussion between officers of the London County Council and the Ministry, the Minister has informed the Council that health centres are regarded as being still on an experimental basis, and he will consider each proposal on its merits. He regards it as fundamental that health centres should secure the closer association of the local health authority services with other services, especially the general medical services. He will not, therefore, generally approve proposals for the provision of one service only, unless clearly intended for the purpose of bringing about such an association. He would see no advantage in providing health centres in an area where the existing arrangements for giving service were already adequate. Generally, he would expect appropriate conditions to exist only in large-scale new housing development.

### Antibiotics Controlled

A statutory instrument has brought Bacitracin, Tetracycline and Viomycin within the scope of the Penicillin Act. The effect is that these substances can now only

be supplied by pharmacists on prescription. Repetition is not permitted, unless specifically required, and the prescription must be dispensed within three months of the date of issue.

### Cost of the Health Service

The estimated gross cost of the Health Service for the new financial year is almost £580 million, an increase of approximately £25 million from the figures issued a year ago. The net cost is expected to be £502.7 million, an increase of £23 million. Pharmaceutical services in England and Wales are expected to cost £45,972,000 and in Scotland £5.3 million. These represent increases of £1.5 and £0.02 million respectively.

Of the grand total, hospitals will absorb £330.5 million in England and Wales and £42.75 million in Scotland. These figures include drugs, dressings and medical and surgical appliances, which will cost approximately £20 million in England and £2.2 million in Scotland.

### Chemists' Claim

A detailed examination of these figures show that the chemists' claim for an increased remuneration had not been considered when the estimates were framed, as the estimated dispensing fees show very little difference from the preceding year. Some slight progress has been made with the claim (see March News Letter). The chemists' contractors have met the Ministry, and the latter, acting as the Management Side of the Whitley Council, has stated:—

"The Management Side undertake that in the negotiations on the on-cost and dispensing fee claim their object will be to reach a settlement with all possible speed. The Staff Side undertake to give their full co-operation in the preparations for an inquiry into Drug Tariff prices. A decision on the timing of this inquiry shall, however, be held over for further discussion between the two Sides later on in the light of the progress made in the negotiations on the claim."

The proposed inquiry into the prices at which contractors actually buy drugs was one of the reasons why the negotiating committee were instructed to proceed with the claim, as the Ministry wished to delay consideration until the inquiry had been completed.

Recently in Parliament the Minister of Health stated that he did not think there had been any great delay in settling the chemists' claim. It had been made on February 16, and meetings were taking place. Chemists, of course, take the view that their original claim was made in April, 1952.

### Container Allowance

The claim for a container allowance of 1.75d. per prescription, back-dated to April 1, 1954, has not been accepted by the Ministry, which has counter offered. The offer made, however, proved unacceptable to the contractors, and further discussions are taking place.

### The Registrar's Report

The report of the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society for 1955 shows that 26,895 pharmacists were on the Register at the end of the year, compared with 26,564 in December, 1954, equivalent to an increase of 331. The number of students fell from 921 in 1954 to 849 in 1955. The increase in the number of phar-

macists is the highest in any of the post-war years. The figure was as low as 102 in 1953, and previously has varied between 150 and 250 in the other years. There was a slight falling-off in the number of premises registered from 15,313 to 15,302, although in 1939 15,381 premises were open. As in other recent years, there was a further increase in the number of superintendents of bodies corporate. The total reached 3345 as against 3211 in 1954. This increase is possibly due to the rational procedure of converting private businesses into limited companies.

#### Control of Scientific Research

The Government have now a Bill before Parliament with a view to placing the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research under the control of a council with executive powers. Recently the report has been published of a Committee set up to investigate the organisation and functioning of the Department. This Committee was under the chairmanship of Sir Harry Jephcott, formerly Managing Director of Glaxo Laboratories Ltd. The new Council will be called the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, and will be subject to the over-riding responsibility of the Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. The reporting Committee state their reasons for recommending this change as follows:—"Our investigations so far have led us to the firm conclusion that the organisation of an ordinary Government Department is not suited to the research activities of the Department. The Secretary, as its permanent head, is faced with an impossible task. In addition to his other duties, it is his business to co-ordinate, guide, serve, and in some respects to control the centres where the research is done. The control cannot be tight, since good work can only be done if the directors of research have considerable freedom, but it should be effective. We have reached the conclusion that the central direction, under the present organisation, of the scientific effort at the stations, taken as a whole, is inevitably inadequate to secure the most effective use of the resources in the national interest. Headquarters determine allocations of manpower and money, but they do not and cannot exercise an effective supervision over priorities in the programmes or over the balance between them. Much is started, but not enough is stopped. As a result, many of the programmes have become too diffuse or too uneven in quality." The Committee believe that better direction is needed, and this can only be effectively obtained by introducing into the chain of responsibility a number of distinguished scientists and industrialists whose professional authority will be recognised by all concerned and particularly by the Directors.

#### The Statutory Committee

The report of the Statutory Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society for 1955 states that 29 cases were considered, in one of which it was recommended that a name be removed from the Register, and four decisions were adjourned for one year. One inquiry of general interest arose from a complaint that the signs and advertising on the various premises of a corporate body were blatant and undignified, and that a Director of the company was therefore guilty of misconduct. The Committee found that signs such as "National Health Service Dispensing. Bring your prescriptions here" in such size as to constitute an advertisement rather than a notice, and "The Reliable Chemists," whatever the size of lettering used, were open to strong objection. In the latter case the wording was such as to draw an invidious distinction between the user and other chemists. The signs had all been erected some years ago. There had been some recent modifications, but it was the signs as they stood before these modifications that were the subject of the inquiry.

In all the circumstances the Committee found that there was no misconduct, and consequently no direction was given, although it was stated that if the Committee had to consider the setting up of such signs today, that would almost certainly be regarded as misconduct.

#### Doctors and Broadcasting

The Council of the British Medical Association has decided to advise against any alteration in the policy that medical practitioners who take part in sound or television programmes should do so anonymously. The annual report of the Association states that there has been an intensified demand for relaxation in this policy since commercial television began. The main reason put forward, according to the report, is the alleged need to assure the public of the status of the medical practitioner concerned and the degree of authority attaching to his contribution. The Council does not accept the criticism that anonymity detracts from the authority or authenticity of a medical broadcast. The Council says that the authority is derived from the standing of the organisation, and it is that which matters to the listener and viewer.

#### Science in the Schools

Ninety companies, most of them engaged in chemical, electrical and mechanical engineering, have now subscribed almost £3 million to the Industrial Fund for the Advancement of Scientific Education in Schools. This Fund was founded five months ago to provide capital grants towards the building, modernising and equipping of science laboratories both in State and independent schools. So far applications have been received from 439 schools, and the first grants have been made. Statistics show that the proportion of boys in the mathematics and science sixth forms is now 50 per cent. of the total sixth strength. While the total number of boys over 13 has increased by a little more than one-third since 1938, there are now 2½ times as many boys in the mathematics and science sixth forms, and in many schools between 20 and 25 per cent. of all pupils are in the mathematics and science sixth forms. Consequently facilities for science teaching are inadequate, and there is serious overcrowding in many schools.

In a further attempt to increase the number of scientists, Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. has decided to offer 50 scholarships annually to enable Arts students, who have reached university standard at their schools, to take a special preliminary course in science at the British universities. At the end of this one year course the scholar will be able either to proceed to an honours degree course in science or, if he has failed to reach a satisfactory level in the preliminary course, he will be free to proceed with the university honours course in the Arts subjects for which he was originally trained.

#### Training for Hospital Administration

A scheme for the recruitment and training of administrators for the hospital service is being officially sponsored. At present there is dissatisfaction among hospital staff on account of alleged low salaries and the lack of opportunity for promotion. At the same time there is a lack of suitable adequately trained officers, and sometimes outsiders are appointed to senior posts. The new scheme, which is in line with the recommendations of the Guillebaud Committee, should enable the hospitals to compete with industry and the Civil Service for competent staff. Residential courses, extending over three years, will be held at Manchester University and at the Administrative Staff College of the King Edward's Hospital Fund in London. About one-third of the course will be spent in college or university, and the remainder in designated training posts in hospitals or with regional hospital boards.



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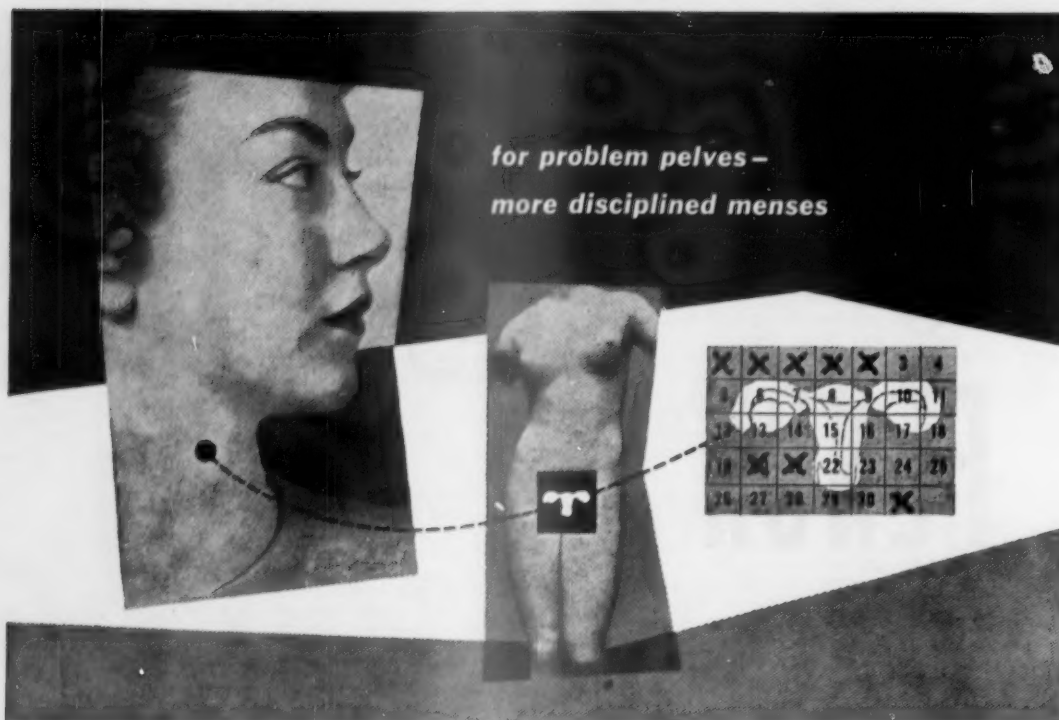


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Proloid is prescribed in the same dosage as ordinary thyroid and is available in  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 1 grain tablets.

## Proloid

### Bibliography:

1. Ferrer, F. P., and McGavack, T. H.: *Am. J. Surg.* 85:67 (Jan.) 1953.
2. Mason, L. W.: *West. J. Surg.* 55:338 (June) 1947.
3. McGavack, T. H.: *The Thyroid*, St. Louis, C. V. Mosby Co., 1951.



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## Trade Notes

The Dormay Company Pty. Ltd., of 29 Reiby Place, Sydney, wishes to make a correction to a news item appearing in the Trade Notes section of the March issue. In the last paragraph, reference is made to "limited stocks being available to assist 'any chemist.'" The Company desires to correct this to "Wholesalers Only."

Mr. Bob Crawford, Sales Director of Johnson & Johnson Pty. Ltd., left this month for the United States, where he will visit the parent Company, Johnson & Johnson, in New Brunswick, New Jersey. Mr. Crawford said that it is their company's policy to maintain a very close liaison with headquarters, and during his tour he will discuss latest developments in marketing and merchandising.

### BOOTS STAFF APPOINTMENTS

Boots Pure Drug Co. (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. has made the following additional appointments to its sales staff:

Sydney: Mr. M. H. Powell.  
Melbourne: Mr. D. P. Lyttle.  
Perth: Mr. M. Sharp.

### PUBLICATION RECEIVED

#### THE NATIONAL FORMULARY 1955 (FIRST AMENDMENT 1956)

The British Medical Association and the Pharmaceutical Press, London, W.C.1., price 6d. (sterling).

This first amendment to the National Formulary of Great Britain consists of six pages only. There are two amended formulae, a number of changes in title only, occasioned by the publication of the Addendum 1955 and some 20 other replacements and minor alterations. Included are the amendments published in the Medical and Pharmaceutical Press and some additional amendments approved by the Joint Formulary Committee.

It is noted that the use of English for principal titles as adopted in the B.P. has not yet been applied to the National Formulary. May we hope to see this forward step in the next edition.

The amendments are printed on one side only of gummed, perforated paper, for convenient insertion into the Formulary.—F.H.B.

### SMITH KLINE & FRENCH LABORATORIES TAKE OVER A. J. WHITE LTD.

An offer to acquire the capital stock of A. J. White Ltd., London, by Smith Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia, became unconditional on March 15, 1956. As a consequence, the A. J. White group of companies is wholly owned by Smith Kline & French Laboratories, with which they have been in close association for about 30 years.

Some reorganisation of the Boards of Directors of A. J. White Ltd. and its subsidiary companies has taken place.

In respect of A. J. White (Australia) Ltd., and Menley & James (Australia) Ltd., the following changes apply: Resignations: C. L. Fawell (Chairman), S. H. Fawell and R. D. S. Charles.

Elected as new Directors: E. H. Kidger, F. M. Rivinus, Jr., R. Pfizenmaier.

Messrs. F. McD. Hall and J. D. Taylor Marsh remain on both Boards.

### FAULDING WORKS AT ADELAIDE



A recent aerial photograph of the Laboratories of F. H. Faulding & Co. Ltd., Manufacturing Chemists, at Torrens, South Australia. These Laboratories now cover 8½ acres. There are also Laboratories at Perth and Sydney.

### CASHMERE BOUQUET COSMETICS

Colgate-Palmolive Pty. Ltd. has announced the introduction of two new Cashmere Bouquet cosmetics — STA 24-hour colour-stay Lipstick and Sta Blush Liquid Rouge.

STA Lipstick is described as "a revolutionary new type of lipstick," one that glides on smoothly and easily, stays creamy smooth, is non-drying to the lips, keeps its original colour, and stays on until it is ready to be taken off!

Directions are to allow the lipstick colour to "set" on the lips for 20 minutes before eating, drinking or smoking.

Six shades are available.

An associated introduction is Sta Liquid Rouge—this is a "blush" colour rouge that will blend into the natural colouring without streaking, never looking obvious and never looking rouged. This liquid rouge should be applied sparingly over powder foundations and blended with fingertips to a natural blush.

### A DECADE OF ACHIEVEMENT

Ten years ago, on May 19, 1946, the pharmaceutical house of Charles McDonald Pty. Ltd. commenced manufacture at 131-7 Elizabeth street, Redfern.

On his return to civilian life after a strenuous period of war service, the founder and managing director, Mr. C. L. McDonald, M.B.E., Ph.C., M.P., who is well known to the medical and pharmaceutical professions, decided to establish an entirely Australian company to manufacture and distribute high-grade ethical products.

During the early years of the company's operations many difficulties, due to shortages of raw materials, machinery, instruments and technical personnel, were encountered. Difficulties and reversals, however, did not deter the founder and his then small band of workers, but spurred them on to greater efforts. Today, after the comparatively short space of ten years, the Australian-made ethical products of Charles McDonald Pty. Ltd. are well and favourably known to doctors, pharmacists and hospitals throughout Australia and in a number of far Eastern export markets. The company is one of the few in the world engaged solely in the manufacture of purely ethical products.

It is fitting that in this year—its tenth anniversary—the company is building a new factory and laboratories at 57-63 The Boulevard, Caringbah, N.S.W., and ex-

pects the new plant to be in operation by the end of this year.

The company welcomes this opportunity of thanking the professions for their magnificent support over the past decade and every assurance is given that quality and service will continue to be keynotes of the company's policy.

#### BONUS OFFER ON "VASELINE" LIQUID SHAMPOO

Chesebrough-Pond's Inc. will announce on May 1, a deal which will run for one month, offering free one 2 - dozen carton of "Vaseline" Liquid Shampoo in the 1/- plastic Snip-Pak. This represents a clear 24/- bonus. Retailers are guaranteed 57.03 per cent. clear profit.

The minimum order to receive the Snip-Pak carton, carefully designed for minimum counter space, is 3 dozen large bottles of "Vaseline" Liquid Shampoo and 1 dozen small.

A spokesman for Chesebrough - Pond's claimed: "A continuous retail store survey of sales has shown that "Vaseline" Liquid Shampoo is the biggest - selling and fastest-selling shampoo in Australia today. That's the perfect combination of market factors for continued high sales—and the bonus offer means even bigger profits."

Chesebrough-Pond's has also scheduled a big advertising campaign to tie in with the deal by pre-selling customers.

Orders for the limited period "Vaseline" Liquid Shampoo offer should be placed with regular suppliers.



This is the colour counter container containing 2 dozen 1/- plastic Snip Paks of "Vaseline" Liquid Shampoo which is offered free to retailers.

#### PRESCRIPTION PROPRIETARIES CARD SERVICE

The 20 cards which will be issued shortly for the month of April, 1956, will deal with the following products—

A:	111	Antrenyl
A:	112	Antrenyl "Duplex"
A:	113	Pulv. pro Mist Angasil
B:	63	Benazma
B:	64	Bylatonic
B:	65	Bicillin all Purpose (A.P.)
C:	120	Cordex
D:	81	Dequadin
D:	82	Disipal
D:	83	Deltahydrocortisone (Andrews)
E:	54	Ergotamine Tartrate B.D.H.
E:	55	Equanil
E:	56	Ensalate
E:	57	Ensobarb
F:	30	Fludrocortone Topical Lotion
I:	25	Iso-Bronchisan
P:	154	Piriton Tablets
P:	155	Piriton Injection
P:	156	Piriton Expectorant Linctus
S:	88	Streptomagma

Subscriptions (£3/3/-) to the P.P. Card Service for 1956 (including Index Book) are being received now. Renewals or new subscriptions, accompanied by cheque, should be addressed to The Manager, "The Australasian

Journal of Pharmacy," 18-22 St. Francis street, Melbourne.

We have on hand a moderate supply of cards of 1955 (£3/3/- per set) for the assistance of new subscribers who wish to give their library of reference a 12 months' start. We regret the cards of earlier years—1951, 1952, 1953 and 1954—are now out of print.

#### P.A.T.A. OF N.S.W.

Notified 27/3/56—

Chemists' Section: Alterations			Wholesale Doz.
Size	Retail		

Tube	2/9	Amada Pty. Ltd. Amada Protective Hand Cream	16/- doz.
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#### General Section: Alterations

The following prices for Marigny products supersede those notified under date March 21:—

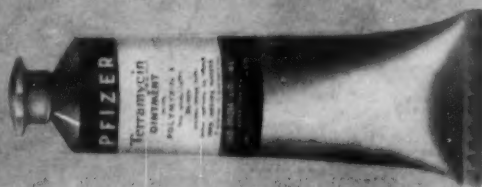
Marigny Laboratories Pty. Ltd.—			Wholesale
Size	Retail		
2 oz.	2/11	Marigny Brilliantine	18/- doz.
4 oz.	3/2	Marigny Foam Shampoo	20/- doz.
Tube	3/6	Marigny Hair Vitalizer	22/- doz.
2 oz.	6/3	Marigny Lacquer	36/- doz.
4 oz.	4/9	Marigny Pilocarpin	30/- doz.
4 oz.	4/9	Marigny Scurf and Dandruff Lotion	30/- doz.
6 oz.	3/9	Marigny Smart Set	24/- doz.
6 oz.	4/11	Marigny Smart Foam	31/- doz.
Tube	3/11	Marigny Smart Sheen	25/- doz.
4 oz.	3/6	Marigny Wave Set Lotion	22/4 doz.

Notified 6/4/56—

General Section: Alterations			Wholesale
Size	Retail		
Bristol-Myers Co. Pty. Ltd.—			
No. 1	1/9	"Mum"	—
No. 2	2/9	"Mum"	—
No. 3	4/6	"Mum"	—
British Medical Laboratories Pty. Ltd.—			
4/-		Curlypet	28/9 doz.
64d.		Curlypet Shampoo	—
6/3		D.H.A. (N.S.W.) Pty. Ltd. Cutine	—
2/10		"Queen" Macassar Oil	20/- doz.

Notified 12/4/56—

Chemists' Section: Additions			
Martin & Co. (Surgical) Pty. Ltd.—			
1" x 1 yd.	9d.	Leukoplast Zn. Ox. Adhesive Plaster	5/8 doz.
1" x 1 yd.	1/-	Leukoplast Zn. Ox. Adhesive Plaster	7/3 doz.
1" x 2 1/2 yd.	1/5	Leukoplast Zn. Ox. Adhesive Plaster	10/- doz.
1" x 2 1/2 yd.	1/11	Leukoplast Zn. Ox. Adhesive Plaster	13/7 doz.
1" x 5 yd.	2/4	Leukoplast Zn. Ox. Adhesive Plaster	18/2 doz.
1" x 5 yd.	3/3	Leukoplast Zn. Ox. Adhesive Plaster	24/6 doz.
2" x 5 yd.	5/6	Leukoplast Zn. Ox. Adhesive Plaster	42/- doz.
3" x 5 yd.	7/9	Leukoplast Zn. Ox. Adhesive Plaster	58/8 doz.
1" x 1 yd.	1/-	Leukoplast Zn. Ox. Adhesive Plaster, Waterproof	6/11 doz.
1" x 1 yd.	1/4	Leukoplast Zn. Ox. Adhesive Plaster, Waterproof	9/7 doz.
1" x 2 1/2 yd.	1/9	Leukoplast Zn. Ox. Adhesive Plaster, Waterproof	12/6 doz.
1" x 2 1/2 yd.	2/6	Leukoplast Zn. Ox. Adhesive Plaster, Waterproof	18/6 doz.
1" x 5 yd.	4/3	Leukoplast Zn. Ox. Adhesive Plaster, Waterproof	32/- doz.
2" x 5 yd.	7/6	Leukoplast Zn. Ox. Adhesive Plaster, Waterproof	58/- doz.
3" x 5 yd.	11/11	Leukoplast Zn. Ox. Adhesive Plaster, Waterproof	94/11 doz.



In the spotlight this month



# Terramycin\*

BRAND OF OXYTETRACYCLINE

## TERRAMYCIN ORAL SUSPENSION (Banana Flavoured)

A favourite broad-spectrum antibiotic for young and old. 250 mg. Terramycin per 5 cc., in 1 oz. bottles.

## TERRAMYCIN VAGINAL TABLETS

Convenient, easily administered broad-spectrum antibiotic therapy for local vaginal infections. 100 mg. Terramycin each, 10 per box, foil-wrapped.

## TERRAMYCIN OINTMENT

(topical) with Polymyxin B Sulphate  
Effective broad-spectrum topical therapy.

Each Gm. contains 30 mg. Terramycin, 10,000 units polymyxin B sulphate.  
Tubes 1 oz. and  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz.

*Be sure your stocks of all Terramycin Dosage forms are adequate*

TERRAMYCIN  
VIOICIN  
STREPTOMYCIN  
POLYMYXIN  
BACITRACIN



World's largest producer of Antibiotics

Sole Distributors

**F. H. FAULDING & CO. LTD.**

Obtainable from

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Redfern Park, Sydney

123 Lansdale St. Melbourne  
200 Charlotte St., Brisbane  
Murray Street, Perth



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**ZINC SULPHATE**

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**SODIUM ACETATE**

**FERROUS GLUCONATE**

**SORBITOL**

**TABLETS**

ESTABLISHED 1797

*Fine Chemicals of standard purity made under strictest analytical control*

Even in standard lines like these, there is a special 'know-how' in the selection of raw materials, in the processing of products and in the storing and packing of the finished article. The experience Howards have gathered during 150 years in the trade is entirely at the service of their customers.



BROMIDES • CALCIUM GLUCONATE • CALCIUM LAEVULINATE • CITRATES • HEAVY MAGNESIAS  
IODIDES • IRON SALTS • POTASSIUM ACETATE • QUININE • ROCHELLE SALTS • SALICYLATES  
HOWARDS OF ILFORD LIMITED • ILFORD • NEAR LONDON

TBW C3

1" x 1 yd. 1/10	Leukoplast Zn. Ox. Adhesive Plaster, Elastic	14/9 doz.
2" x 1 yd. 3/2	Leukoplast Zn. Ox. Adhesive Plaster, Elastic	25/3 doz.
1" x 3 yd. 4/8	Leukoplast Zn. Ox. Adhesive Plaster, Elastic	37/8 doz.
1½" x 1 yd. 3/5	Handyplast Wound Dressings, Elastic	26/8 doz.
2" x 1 yd. 4/8	Handyplast Wound Dressings, Elastic	36/7 doz.
3" x 1 yd. 5/8	Handyplast Wound Dressings, Elastic	44/5 doz.
1½" x 1 yd. 3/-	Handyplast Wound Dressings, Waterproof	23/- doz.
2½" x 1 yd. 4/-	Handyplast Wound Dressings, Waterproof	30/- doz.
3" x 1 yd. 5/-	Handyplast Wound Dressings, Waterproof	37/6 doz.
1½" x 3" 2d.	Handyplast, Waterproof, (100 in envelopes, boxed)	10/10 box
1½" x 2½" 1/3	Handyplast Pocket Pack (10 asstd. W/P & Elastic)	10/- doz.
2½" x 3 yd. 9/5	Leukoplastic Zn. Ox. Bandages, Elastic	75/- doz.
3" x 3 yd. 10/8	Leukoplastic Zn. Ox. Bandages, Elastic	85/- doz.
1 piece	1/8 Nabiline Umbilical Plaster, 6½" x 2½", Waterproof	12/3 doz.
4 per tin 1/6	Boil and Carbuncle Plasters, Adhesive	11/6 doz.
4 per pkt. 1/6	Corn Plasters, Elastic, Medicated	10/9 doz.

Parcel Advantage: £10 lots less 5%; £20 lots less 10% discount.

#### EVANS MEDICAL SUPPLIES LTD.

Notices have been forwarded to stockholders in readiness for the Annual Meeting of the company, to be held at Liverpool on May 14.

An important item of business will be the submission of a resolution: "That the capital of the company be and the same is hereby increased from £1,000,000 to £1,250,000, by the creation of 1,000,000 ordinary shares of 5/- each." However, it is stated that the Directors of the company have no plans for an early issue of further share capital.

Unchanged final dividend for the year ended December 31, 1955, is 5d. per 5/- stock unit (equivalent to 8 1/3 per cent.).

The company has entry to markets in many parts of the world, and special efforts are being made to develop the market in Burma. The Chairman (Mr. Ian Fergusson) visited Rangoon in January last, and on his return expressed the opinion that progress on the construction and equipment of the Burma pharmaceutical industry had been satisfactory.

The Chairman's statement also indicates that earnings of the company during the year have shown a small decline in spite of increased production and correspondingly larger sales. The company's experience is thus resembling that of many industries insofar as it is becoming increasingly difficult to offset the whole increase in certain items, particularly wages and salaries, by higher efficiency.

Some interesting comments (with quotations) are made dealing with the report of the Committee of Inquiry into the cost of the British National Health Service.

Copies of the report to stockholders are accompanied by an attractive brochure, printed on art paper, and portraying the activities of the company in the provision of medical supplies for Antarctic exploration and for the Burma pharmaceutical industry; also new buildings, departments and equipment, and the reception of visitors to the company's factory.

## Student Activities

### THE NATIONAL UNION OF PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS OF AUSTRALIA

By now, students have settled down to another year of hard work. Most student organisations have held their Annual General Meetings, and new office-bearers and Committees for 1956 have been elected.

Little in the way of local news has been received for publication as yet, but we hope that, in the future, regular monthly reports will be sent by the new Local Publicity Officers to the National Publicity Officer, at the address given below:—

Pat Roberts,  
(National Publicity Officer),  
29 Beatrice road, Dalkeith, W.A.

### SYDNEY UNIVERSITY PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

Term is now well and truly in advance, and all noses are once again down to the grindstone. The past month has kept most people on their toes settling back to work. The Committee has also been busy finalising the work for its term of office, which ended on April 6 when the Annual General Meeting was held.

Once again, an informal Freshers' Welcome was held in conjunction with the Annual General Meeting in the Mat. Med. Museum, and although we were rather disappointed with the small numbers, everyone enjoyed chatting among themselves, and getting to know one another. The evening commenced at 6.30, and a light buffet tea was served at 7. Committee members were kept busy behind the scenes making sandwiches and drinks.

The Annual General Meeting commenced at 8.20, with the retiring President, Neil Steffensen, in the chair. Perhaps at this stage we could briefly look back over the year's activities—more or less as a brief resume of the Annual Report.

The year has been a particularly interesting one for S.U.P.A., as we had the pleasure of entertaining Interstate visitors at Congress earlier in the year. The organisation of this, as well as our other activities for the year, has kept the Committee on its toes, and we must now thank all the members who helped make the year such a successful one.

The Text Book Concession Scheme has functioned extremely well, over £2000 worth of books being handled in N.S.W. this year. We sincerely thank Norm Ellis and Barry Brown for the very good work they have done in handling the scheme so smoothly.

Tony Galluzzo has done a superb job with "Mortar Monthly," and our congratulations to Jim Hayes for his fine edition of "The Pharmacy Student."

Our sports reps. Frank Payne and Robyn Baird have been very keen workers, and Pharmacy entered teams in most inter-faculty competitions. The football team will now be able to show off its new jerseys—Pharmacy no longer bears the distinction of being the only team to display 15 different coloured jerseys.

Geoff Tauro and Norm Ellis did a wonderful job with the organisation of Congress.

Our activities for the year, to name a few, have included a film night, a factory visit, helping with the provisions stall at the Settlement Fete, and Orientating freshers. The social functions of the year—the Ball, the Mat. Med. Dinner, the Christmas Dance, and the picnics—were all very successful. We congratulate Mr. Jim Hayes for the magnificent way in which he handled finances—S.U.P.A. has had a very successful year financially, £1177/11/11 passing through the books, apart

from the money for the Text Book Concession Scheme which was handled through a separate account.

We now hand over to the new Committee:

**President:** Frank Payne.

**Vice-Presidents:** Barry Brown, Tony Galluzzo.

**Honorary Secretary:** Phil O'Grady.

**Second Year Reps.:** Robyn Baird, David Samer, Rodney Anstey.

**First Year Reps.:** Heather McLean, Peter Wildblood, Margaret Esplin.

**N.U.P.S.A. Reps.:** Jim Hayes, Jean Johnson.

Further election of officers will take place at the first Committee meeting to be held on April 10. This meeting will be a rather long one, with ratification of the N.U.P.S.A. Minutes also on the agenda.

In conclusion, we thank Dr. Wright and members of the teaching staff, in particular Miss Harrison, for their assistance during the year. Without their assistance and co-operation we could not have achieved as much as we have.

We would also like to congratulate the new Committee members on their election to office, and wish them every success. We sincerely hope that they enjoy their year working together as much as we have enjoyed ours.

#### QUEENSLAND PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS' SOCIETY

College commenced on February 1 in that lethargic way peculiar to Queenslanders.

The first meeting of Q.P.S.S. for the year was held on February 20, with the object of electing the new Committee for the year. The results of the elections were as follows:—

**President:** John Morrison.

**Vice-President:** Lory Lightfoot.

**Secretary:** Keith Shaw.

**Treasurer:** Norelle Carter.

**Text Book Officer:** Jan McCabe.

**Third Year Rep.:** Leny Parer.

**Second Year Reps.:** Noel Casey, Mory Grig.

**First Year Reps.:** D. Foraras, D. David.

**Local Publicity Officer:** P. Hickey.

**Co-Editors of Q.P.S.S. Magazine:** H. Horne, P. Hickey.

The attendance was small, but the meeting was both interesting and successful. We are pleased to note that financial prospects for the coming year look bright. After reports from the Secretary and Treasurer had been received, general discussion was directed towards social activities.

The most controversial subjects discussed at the meeting were the Badge and the Blazer. Previously, a competition was held to obtain a design for the badge. Entries trickled in, and a design was chosen. Much discussion took place on the colour of the background, and the final decision was maroon, with gold bordering and lettering. An B, Q.P.S.S. and a white mortar have been incorporated into the design. The blazer will have the same design on the pocket. Both the blazer and the badge will be available to the students shortly.

During the Committee Meeting, which was held shortly after the General Meeting, it was decided that Q.P.S.S. would enter a float in the University procession. Exact details have not yet been determined.

Q.P.S.S. is again exploiting the masses in an attempt to make this year's Pharmacy Ball the best ever. Tickets, which in the past have been 17/6, have been increased to a more practical £1. A prize of £1 is offered to the student who can furnish the best design for the tickets.

Miss Lightfoot brought along the first of our new blazers, which was much admired. It was decided that Committee members would have a distinguishing mark on the pocket, in addition to the badge.

Dates of future social events were not determined, but another dance is expected before the end of term.

The presentation of prizes was held at the Lord Mayor's supper room on March 12. About a dozen students attended.

#### VICTORIAN PHARMACY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

Well, folks, Victorians have now almost recovered from Congress—quite a lengthy process you'll understand—and have at last got around to doing something this year. Congressites are still talking about Sydney, so New South Wales you can be assured that everyone from here enjoyed themselves immensely, and our thanks go to all of you for a super holiday. This includes the weather, which from all reports followed us back to Victoria.

Now down to some Victorian news items. The Commencement Ball, held on March 19 at the Coral Room of the Palais de Danse, St. Kilda, was a huge success, and everyone was in high spirits (perhaps vice versa). We were pleased to have with us Miss Pat Roberts of West Australia and Mr. Phil Grummett of South Australia, who renewed many old acquaintances and made plenty of new ones. Hope you enjoyed yourselves, Pat and Phil.

Other Interstaters at present on extended visits are John Donoughue and David Cox of South Australia, who seem to have become rather attached to Melbourne of late.

On March 28 V.P.S.A. held their annual meeting and Fresher's Welcome. The business of the meeting, which was attended by about 110 students, included the adoption of a new constitution. This is basically the same as our old constitution, with only a number of anomalies corrected, and brought up to date, and was the result of much hard work on the part of three Committee members, Noel Van den Burg, Lex McArthur, Bert Davis and Alister Lloyd. The President and Committee were congratulated on a fine year's work, both socially and financially.

Elections for the new Committee were then held, the results of which were as follows:—

**First Year Reps.:** Ian Morrison, Joan Quigley.

**Second Year Reps.:** Maureen Duffy, Allen Abbott.

**Third Year Reps.:** Harry Cresswell, Peter Tuohy, Doug Knight, Jan Gourley, Judy Manning, Margaret Coombs.

**Fourth Year Reps.:** Hayden Savage, Royce Pepin, Helen Blackman, Anne Fagan.

Following the election a Committee meeting was held at which the following officers were elected:—

**President:** Hayden Savage.

**Vice-President:** Doug Knight.

**Secretary:** Harry Cresswell.

**"Scruple" Co-Editors:** Royce Pepin, Maureen Duffy.

**Chairman of Clubs and Games:** Ian Morrison.

**N.U.P.S.A. Publicity Officer. Local Publicity Officers:** Allen Abbott.

**Text Book Officer:** Anne Fagan.

**Librarian:** Margaret Coombs.

**N.U.P.S.A. Rep.:** Russell Hardidge.

On the recommendation of the returning President, an Asian student, Yap Yin Aheung (Congressites will remember him), was co-opted to the Committee, and it is hoped that this new move will be beneficial both to our Asian students and our relations with them.

Meanwhile, the Fresher's Welcome, in the form of a dance in the Museum, was in progress. A lively band, a large crowd (and for once an excess of boys rather than of girls), and a reviving cup of tea, supper ensured that a good night was had by Freshers and old boys alike.

That's about all from the sunny south at the moment, so will say cheerio all till this time next month.



- Selling showcards
- Good stocks
- Generous mark-up
- Color advertising
- Big winter seller

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Here's an advertising story

that makes

## REAL PROFITS

for you!

# NIVEA

goes after the market

Now's your chance to catch up on profits from Nivea's really big sales promotion. Advertising four times greater than before—full color pages in women's magazines—the usual selling showcards—window and counter displays—useful counter dispensers. You must get behind Nivea Creme (Tins, Tubes) and Nivea Skin Oil to get your share of the increased sales. Stocks are adequate at the moment—see your wholesaler NOW! Mark up is tops, and generous parcel discounts ring up extra profits.



NIVEA Creme (Tins or tubes), NIVEA Skin Oil (Liquid Form) — Smith & Nephew (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., 66 Reservoir St., Sydney N12



**NEW**

## **RITALIN-** Psycho-Analeptic

Ritalin is a new type central nervous stimulant, differing both in its chemical composition and in its mode of action from other substances of this type so far known.

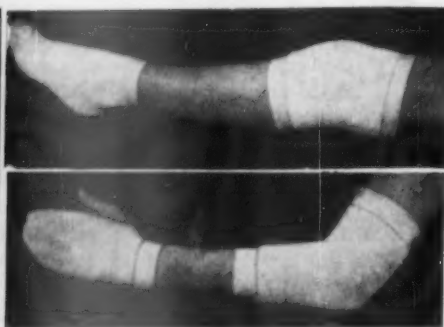
Ritalin enhances the mood, conquers depression, and steps up performance without entailing any adverse reactions. Its mild stimulating effect is particularly helpful for patients suffering from excessive fatigue, moodiness, debility, or for those feeling "run down," e.g., in convalescence. Ritalin is also recommended for healthy subjects with a view to overcoming temporary fatigue—e.g., after long car journeys or sleepless or disturbed nights.

Ritalin is phenyl-( $\alpha$ -piperidyl)-methylacetate hydrochloride and is available in bottles of 30 tablets 10 mgm.

Literature on Ritalin will gladly be sent upon request to:  
Ciba Medical Department, Box 271, G.P.O., Sydney.

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**It's the first  
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# Commonwealth and State News

## QUEENSLAND

### PERSONAL and GENERAL

### State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in Queensland, Miss D. Brighouse, 'phone B 8407.

Mr. D. E. Meehan has sold his pharmacy at 462 Ipswich road, Annerley, to Mr. J. E. Rebbecki.

Mr. W. E. Hendy, Cooper's Plains, has established a branch pharmacy at Sunnybank.

Mr. H. J. Ling, of Cairns, is enjoying some weeks in Brisbane, to be followed by a motoring tour to Victoria.

Mr. J. C. Rebbecki has sold his pharmacy at 203 Adelaide street, Brisbane, to Messrs. D. McInnes and D. E. Meehan.

Mr. A. N. C. Munro has sold his pharmacy at Lowood to Mr. R. W. Lun, and he has opened a new pharmacy at 388 Logan road, Stone's Corner.

Mrs. P. J. Wallace, formerly in business in N.S.W., has opened a pharmacy at the corner of Noela and McCawley streets, Coorparoo.

Mr. R. H. Winterlood has sold his pharmacy at Torquay to Mr. L. C. McKean, formerly in business at Nanango, but more recently in charge of the dispensary at the Broken Hill Hospital.

Miss June Robinson, of Toowong, has returned after twenty months overseas, during which time she travelled extensively and also undertook some work in various pharmacies.

Six months abroad is ahead for Mrs. Joan Catto, of Toowoomba, and her sister Miss Mary Neild, of Gatton, who will leave in the "Strathmore" from Sydney on May 12.

Members of the Stone's Corner Night Dispensary Service have purchased the pharmacy of the late Mr. Ian Baxter, at Stone's Corner, and since the beginning of April they have been trading as a Day and Night Pharmacy in their new quarters.

Mr. D. W. Cadden, of Annerley, has the honour of being a member of the Australian Rifle Team, which leaves for England on the "Orontes" on May 2. Mr. Louis Hoffman will be in charge of Mr. Cadden's pharmacy during his absence.

Interstate visitors to Brisbane during the month were the Federal President of the Guild, Mr. Eric Scott, and the Federal Director of Pharmaceutical Public Relations, Mr. K. G. Attiwill, who, during their short stay, conferred with members of the State Branch Committee.

**Engagement.**—Congratulations and best wishes are extended to Mr. Ramon W. Lun, Southport, who has announced his engagement to Miss Narelle Mee Lee, of West End.

### WEDDINGS

The wedding took place on Easter Monday at Corpus Christi Church, Nundah, of Miss Elaine Massai, of Nundah, to Mr. Patrick Connolly, also of Nundah.

At Sacred Heart Church, Sandgate, on April 14, the marriage was celebrated of Mr. Allan Hawgood, Sandgate, to Miss Marie Herbert, also of Sandgate.

Congratulations and good wishes.

**Obituary.**—The death took place on April 7 of Mr. Henry George Tudor, who qualified as a Chemist and Druggist of Great Britain. Mr. Tudor had been registered as a pharmacist in Queensland since 1925. He practised as a pharmacist in Toowoomba for many years and more recently had been in business at Ipswich road, Annerley. On Mr. Tudor's retirement from business in 1954, the pharmacy was taken over by his son, Mr. Ken Tudor. Sincere sympathy is extended to Mrs. Tudor, her daughter and son in their bereavement.

### DOORS TO CLOSE AFTER 33 YEARS

One day shortly a small, grey-haired man will walk from a chemist's shop in Spring Hill for the last time and then the door of the small shop in Leichhardt street will be shut at night for the first time in 33 years. For in all the years that the chemist, Mr. R. G. C. Allen, has served the people of Spring Hill, he cannot remember having failed to open at night.

Now quiet, friendly Mr. Allen is moving aside for progress. The City Council will pull down his shop to widen Little Edward street so that traffic can flow more freely to the north-west suburbs.

Mr. Allen, who is now 66, was born in Ipswich. After serving his apprenticeship he came to Brisbane. About 33 years ago he came to the pharmacy in Leichhardt street as manager for W. H. Green. Mr. Allen purchased the business and stayed on, so that he and his kindly manner now form part of the earliest recollections of men and women with grown families in the district. Mr. Allen has become a part of Spring Hill and the people will not forget him or the service he has given on "The Hill."

Best wishes for good health and happiness are extended to Mr. Allen for the years that lie ahead.

### CHEMISTS' BOWLING NOTES

A very enjoyable afternoon's game was played against members of the Ipswich Bowling Club on April 8. The afternoon was ideal, the green perfect, company good, and all told everyone enjoyed their game. By a coincidence the result of the games resulted in a tie. The scores were—

	Chemists	Ipswich
Nolan, Allison, Kunze, Ward . . . . .	29	31
McWatters, Macpherson, Dr. Patterson, Dr. Morris . . . . .	17	19
Nichol, Chapman, Lewis, Coffey . . . . .	13	22
Dr. Oakeley, Belford, Dr. Hill, Whitehead . . . . .	24	20
Wilson, Colville, Waldron, Bell . . . . .	25	16
	108	108

Trophy spoons for the afternoon's play were won by Bell's rink.

Progress is being made with arrangements for the Interstate Bowling Carnival, to be held in Brisbane from July 15 to 20, when it is hoped that many Queensland Chemist-Bowlers will be participating in the carnival against their southern colleagues.

## QUEENSLAND—Continued

### C. N. GEYER FLOOD APPEAL

We thank the following contributors since last issue to the flood appeal established by the Queensland Branch of the Guild for Mr. C. N. Geyer, who suffered disastrously in the flood at Inglewood.

Previously acknowledged, £433/3/-.

Since received: R. L. Darley, £5; J. S. Gardner, £2/2/-; L. B. McSweeney, £2/2/-; L. N. Dunn, £2/2/-; Duffield's Pharmacy, £5/5/-; C. T. Stewart, £5; J. Daley & Son, £5; Mrs. Schneider, £5; W. G. Harvey, £5; W. C. Balzer, £5/5/-; C. D. Webster, £3/3/-; Green & Rawkins, £5; S. G. Sadleir, £5; G. R. Wells, £5; C. E. White, £5; V. H. Coleman, £5; C. J. H. Schull, £5; Mrs. E. M. Garvie, £5; D. C. Wilson, £5; S. H. Michael, £2; J. J. Delahunty, £5; A. B. Hamilton, £5; D. Scott Hyslop, £5; H. J. Ellway, £2/2/-; D. B. Davies, £2/2/-; L. Hawgood, £5; J. F. Macdermott, £5; A. M. Grant-Taylor, £5; H. R. Lenehan, £5; Miss B. Laurensen, £5; G. R. Charles, £1/1/-; P. H. Smith, £5; P. M. Coffey, £5/5/-; J. A. Louis, £5; B. T. Smith, £1/1/-; L. G. Menzies, £5; C. L. Archibald, £5; Queensland Pentagon, £5; C. A. Nichol, £5; Estate K. M. Dupuy, £5; H. G. Bodman, £3; Miss J. I. S. Neild, £5; C. P. Rigg, £5; L. Hall, £5; Miss B. A. Woodgate, £1/1/-; H. Evans, £3/3/-; Condie & Gordon, £5; M. Jarrott, £5; F. V. Kunze, £3/3/-; J. M. Greig, £2/2/-; L. F. Murphy, £3/3/-; A. Emmanuel, £5; R. G. C. Allen, £5; Gabba Day and Night Pharmacy, £5; J. S. D. Mellick, £5; P. T. Carroll, £5; C. J. Monkhouse, £5; S. H. Roberts, £5; S. F. Callanan, £5; R. Howley, £5; C. W. Noble, £5; Mrs. E. A. Boden, £5; D. P. McCarthy, £5; E. J. Brock, £5; F. F. Milla, £3/3/-; J. F. Curtis, £2/2/-; H. A. Symons, £5; Powell & Stewart, £5; L. W. Huxham, £5/5/-; J. F. Cameron, £5; A. J. Nucifora, £3/3/-; L. G. Godlonton, £5.

Total received to April 16, £750/18/-.

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## THE GUILD

## S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Queensland Branch of the Guild met at Drysdale's Chambers, Brisbane, on April 5, at 8 p.m.

**Attendance.**—Messrs. W. A. Lenehan (President), C. A. Nichol, W. E. Martin, F. H. Phillips, L. W. Huxham, L. Hall, R. M. Ward, A. Bell, J. J. Delahunty, A. B. Chater, C. W. Noble and the State Secretary.

**Visitor.**—The President said it was his pleasing duty to welcome Mr. Harry J. Ling, from Cairns, Chairman of the Far Northern Zone. Mr. Lenehan said Mr. Ling did a very good job in the North. He and the other members of the Committee were very pleased that Mr. Ling could be present, and they trusted that he would find the evening a very happy one. He asked Mr. Ling to regard himself as a member of the Committee for the night.

In reply, Mr. Ling thanked the President for the welcome, and said it was a pleasure to be present. He was very interested in the work of the Guild. Mr. Ling said, strange to say, the last meeting of the Guild he attended in Brisbane was when N.H.I. was in its infancy. Much has passed in the intervening years, and the strength of the Guild had increased greatly. Mr. Ling said he could assure the members that if any of them should visit North Queensland the northerners would be very pleased to meet them and give them a right royal welcome.

**Prescription Proprietaries List and Price Alterations.**—The President said Mr. Chater had visited Melbourne recently, and had had discussions with the Federal Secretary.

Mr. Chater said he had asked the Federal Secretary to print the supplements in future instead of these having to be duplicated in this office. Mr. Evans had agreed to do this, and it should be a big help to the Secretary and staff.

**Retail List.**—Mr. Bell reported that advice had been received from Sydney that there was a further delay with the retail list on account of the altered retail prices being included in the new edition. Although it would require a little longer wait, Mr. Bell said it would be all to the good in the long run. Mr. Bell said the stencils were now coming forward from N.S.W. for correction or amendment of any prices in Queensland, and he felt that this would eliminate some of the confusion regarding prices which had existed in the past.

**Extra Space at Drysdale's Chambers.**—Mr. Lenehan reported that since the last meeting Mr. Martin, President of the Pharmaceutical Society, and he had met Mr. Eberhardt, Chairman of Directors of Drysdale's, and had inspected the back portion of the premises, discussed rental, etc.

Mr. Chater moved that Drysdale's be officially advised that the Guild will take the space that is offered at the rental mentioned. Seconded by Mr. Martin. Carried.

The suggestion was raised that an architect's services be obtained, so that the maximum space would be obtained from what is available.

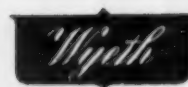
After discussion, Mr. Chater moved that the Executive be empowered to engage the services of Mr. Jessup, of Bligh & Jessup, regarding the extra space in the back portion of Drysdale's, and if necessary call a special meeting to discuss the project. Seconded by Mr. Martin. Carried.

**Pharmaceutical Association Conference.**—The President said several States would be sending a second delegate to the Conference to be held in Melbourne in May, and he wondered whether the Guild wished to have a second representative.

Mr. Delahunty commended the suggestion.

Mr. Nichol moved that Mr. Martin be second re-

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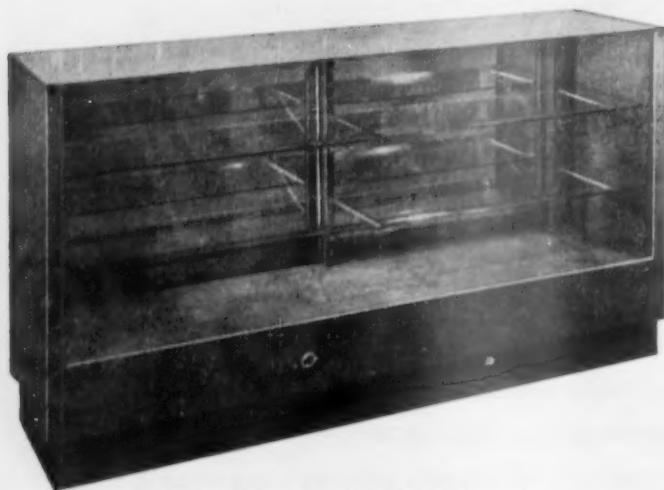
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## QUEENSLAND—Continued

presentative from this Branch. Seconded by Mr. Delahunty. Carried.

**Applications for Membership** were dealt with as follows:—

**Transfer of Membership.**—Miss P. L. Johnstone, Kirra Beach Pharmacy, Kirra.

**Reinstatements.**—Mr. J. J. O'Connor, Oxley road, Oxley, and Mr. L. C. McKean, Esplanade, Torquay.

**Branch Pharmacies.**—Mr. J. S. Goodrick, Nerang street, Southport; Mr. H. A. Symons, Mt. Larcom Pharmacy, Mt. Larcom; Mr. W. E. Hendy, 150 Station road, Sunnybank.

**Correspondence.**—To Miss Minnis, Secretary, Ipswich Zone, pointing out that the after-hour fee of 5/- was only intended for night time, that is, after 11 p.m., when a chemist had to leave his bed to go to the pharmacy for urgent dispensing. The committee considered that 2/6 was sufficient fee for after-hour work during the daytime.

To Mr. Duffield and Mr. Ling, inquiring if any pharmacists fared badly in their area as a result of the cyclone in North Queensland.—Mr. Duffield replied, thanking the Committee for the inquiry, and advised that none of the local pharmacists suffered any serious damage, the only casualties being the gardens in their homes. Mr. Ling also expressed appreciation for the inquiry. He stated that no advice had been received of serious damage to pharmacies in the district, although some farms had lost the whole of their crops.

Federal President's letters of May 7 and 29 to committee members were tabled.

Mr. W. G. Lewis, Pricing Officer for the Western Australian Branch, forwarding the latest dispensing and container charges applying in that State. Advising that the new fees have been well received, with the exception of a few minor objections from the public. Noted.

Mr. Brian Page, thanking the Committee for its congratulations and good wishes on his election as President of NUPSA.

The Secretary, Central District Graziers' Association, seeking information concerning Stockholm Tar.—The Secretary reported that after discussion with the President the Secretary of the Graziers' Association was recommended to contact D.H.A. (Qld.), as the inquiry was considered to be a matter for the wholesalers rather than this organisation.

**Federal Delegates' Report.**—Mr. Martin tabled letters which he had received from Federal Office during the month. Some of these had been tabled by Mr. Nichol in his absence at the March meeting.

**Pharmacy Board.**—Mr. Nichol reported that the Board was endeavouring to institute a post-graduate course in Sterile Dispensing, to be held in October-November next. It was intended that the course should be for those who qualified prior to 1947, as students since that period had had Sterile Dispensing included in the curriculum. The Board was anxious to ascertain how many chemists—members of the Guild and Society—would be interested in such a course. It had been suggested that both bodies conjointly should send out a circular to ascertain how many members would be interested in such a post-graduate course.

Mr. Nichol moved that a circular as suggested be drawn up and sent to members. Seconded by Mr. Martin. Carried.

**Merchandising.**—Mr. Delahunty reported that plans

were well advanced for the Parke Davis-Guild Vitamin month. During the winter months there would be intensive publicity featuring "Gilseal" Infra-Ray Lamps. Mr. Delahunty said he had noticed that Bundaberg was not included amongst the radio stations to be used for this publicity. He felt that representations should be made to have Bundaberg included in the radio programme if at all possible.

**Container Fees for Country Areas.**—Mr. Ling said chemists north of Mackay were allowed an extra sixpence on their dispensing fees, but nothing extra was allowed on containers. No firm would pay freight on bottles. He wondered if it would be possible for chemists in country areas to be advised to add say an extra 1d. to the container charges. Mr. Ling said he felt that any recommendation would receive a better reception if it was directed from the Guild Office.

After discussion, it was agreed to recommend to chemists distant 100 miles or more from Brisbane to add 1d. to container charges as laid down by the Guild to recompense them for freight charges.

The State Branch Committee recommends members to abide by this recommendation. It was agreed that this should be advised as soon as possible.

**Sale of "Check Pest" by Grocery Store.**—A member reported that a grocery store in his vicinity was selling "Check Pest" at 5/11, whereas the correct price was 7/6. He suggested that the Secretary should write to the agent, Houghton & Byrne Pty. Ltd., reporting this complaint. The Secretary was requested to write accordingly.

**Lack of Professional Services at Military Camps.**—A member reported that his assistant, who qualified in 1955, as well as four other recently qualified pharmacists, had to attend a fortnight's military camp, during which time they were given menial duties, whereas other personnel without qualification were lecturing, studying hygiene, mosquito control, etc.

Mr. Phillips said there should be better utilisation of professional services of qualified personnel. They could have been used to better advantage in a quartermaster's job. He suggested that a remit be forwarded for consideration at the Melbourne Conference in May.

After discussion it was agreed that the following remit should be forwarded to the Hon. General Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Association for inclusion on the agenda, if not too late:—

That representation be made to the appropriate authority for better utilisation of professional services of qualified personnel at National Service and Military Camps.

The meeting closed at 10.15 p.m.

## COMMONWEALTH

### PERSONAL and GENERAL

#### ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

##### Pharmaceutical

To be Captain (provisionally), 25th January, 1956—  
1/8038 Lieutenant N. T. Slater.

# SOUTH AUSTRALIA

## PERSONAL and GENERAL

### State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in S.A., Mr. E. F. Lipsham.

**Mr. J. M. White** has closed the pharmacy in Charles street which he purchased recently from Miss D. Ennor.

During most of April **Mr. B. Middlemiss** went from Tailem Bend to Pinnaroo to allow Mr. H. Salman a spell.

**Miss Sue Martin** spent three weeks of April assisting Mr. M. Odgers, of Burra.

**Mr. D. Clampett** acted as locum for Mr. D. O'Reilly, of Ovingham, in recent weeks.

The Croydon branch of F.S.M.A. was opened again early in April, with Mr. K. Netting as manager.

**Mr. O. Johnson** acted as manager at Rosewater Pharmacy during the absence of Mr. J. Measday.

**Mr. J. Manton** is now registered as manager for Pier Pharmacy, Glenelg, conducted by Mr. Nunn.

**Mr. R. Brice** assisted Mr. J. Retallick, of Unley, during March.

**Mr. W. Dyer**, of Victoria, has been registered in S.A. for the purpose of visiting Ceduna, so that Miss Page can have a holiday.

**Mr. D. Cocks** has been assisting Messrs. Porter and Penhall, of Albert and Royal Parks, before going to Victoria.

**Mr. S. Jewell** went to Laura for the latter end of March and the early portion of April, to assist Mr. J. Wurm.

**Mr. C. Newson**, of Aldgate, has converted his branch at Bridgewater into a full-time pharmacy, with Mrs. G. Allison in charge.

**Miss G. Montgomery** has been acting as manageress of Carrigs-Hindmarsh during the absence on leave of Mr. T. Clerk.

It is reported that **Miss Y. Fricker** will be on her way home in a few weeks time. **Mrs. P. Stanley** left England for Canada early in April.

**Mr. J. Jeffery** went as manager to Mr. A. B. Field, of Woodlands Park during April, and also to Mr. R. Currie, of Daws road, Springbank.

**Mr. J. Cacas** has purchased the pharmacy in Hindley street, Adelaide, which has been conducted for some time by Mr. J. C. White.

**Miss N. Cooper** has been in charge of the branch of F.S.M.A. at Torrensville during the holiday weeks of Mr. D. Manhire.

**Mr. J. S. Wurm's** new pharmacy in Flinders street, Adelaide, was opened early in April with Mr. N. Bannister in charge.

**Mr. P. McColl** acted as locum in recent weeks at Carrigs-Chemists in Golflands, and at Mr. F. Streicher's pharmacy in Port Augusta.

**Miss Jeanette Thomas** was in charge of the Albert Park pharmacy conducted by Mr. K. S. Porter and Mr. D. Penhall during the former's visit to Victor Harbour to attend a conference of Rotarians.

**Miss M. Evans** visited Millicent on behalf of Mr. I. Caught in March; she has also been assisting at Birks-Chemists, Rundle street, Adelaide, and is to spend May and June in her father's pharmacy in Goodwood.

**Mr. R. Gwynne**, of Lockleys, engaged Miss D. Campbell and Mr. M. Brady, snr., to assist him for short terms in March. In April they were followed by Miss

M. Evans. Mr. Gwynne is expected to resume duties next month.

**Engagement.**—The engagement is announced of Jill Garbutt, Ingham, Queensland, to Stow Kentish, Glenferrie avenue, Myrtle Bank. Congratulations.

### WEDDINGS

Congratulations to Marjorie Porter, of Portlands, Jamestown, and Peter Warnecke, of Kingston Park, on their marriage on April 14. The reception was held in St. Helen's Town House, Prospect.

The wedding of Patricia Mary Formes, of Exeter, to Leslie Norman Shute, of Parkside, took place on March 24. Our congratulations to them both.

May 26 will be the date of the wedding of Gillian Jeanes, of King's Park, with Richard Clampett, of Glenunga. The bride's parents will hold a reception in their home after the wedding.

### BIRTHS

**Parham** (nee Hammond): To Joy and Tony, on March 31, at Calvary—a daughter.

**Warnecke:** To Pauline and Drennan—a son.

**Tiver:** On March 10, at Naracoorte, to Patricia and Lloyd, a daughter.

### FINE FOR GROWING OPIUM POPPIES

Mrs. Enzrebeth Sipos was fined £5, with 10/- costs, in the Port Adelaide Police Court on April 14, on a charge of having grown opium poppies (*papaver somniferum* L.) contrary to the Dangerous Drugs Act. This is believed to be the first charge of its kind in Australia.

For the defence Mr. A. J. Mackay said Mrs. Sipos was not guilty because she had no "guilty knowledge" that she was committing an offence in growing the poppies in her garden.

The prosecutor, Mr. L. Bond, said that absence of "guilty knowledge" was no defence.

Evidence was given by Detective B. K. Heaven that he saw poppies growing in 528 sq. ft. of garden. Mrs. Sipos told him she used the seeds from the poppies for cooking, and she knew nothing about extracting opium from them.

Mr. Bond added that there was no suggestion that the defendant was growing the poppies for opium, but the authorities view this matter very seriously. If poppies were permitted they would soon overrun the countryside.

Through an interpreter Mrs. Sipos said poppy growing was common in Hungary. She started it in Australia with seeds she brought with her four years ago. She said her garden produced about 3 lb. of seeds yearly, but as she used about 10 lb. for cooking she had to buy some from shops.

It was stated during the hearing by a witness that seeds bought in shops for cooking were neutralised and would not grow.

## PHARMACY BOARD

### Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of South Australia met at 27 Grenfell street, Adelaide, on March 14, at 7.55 p.m.

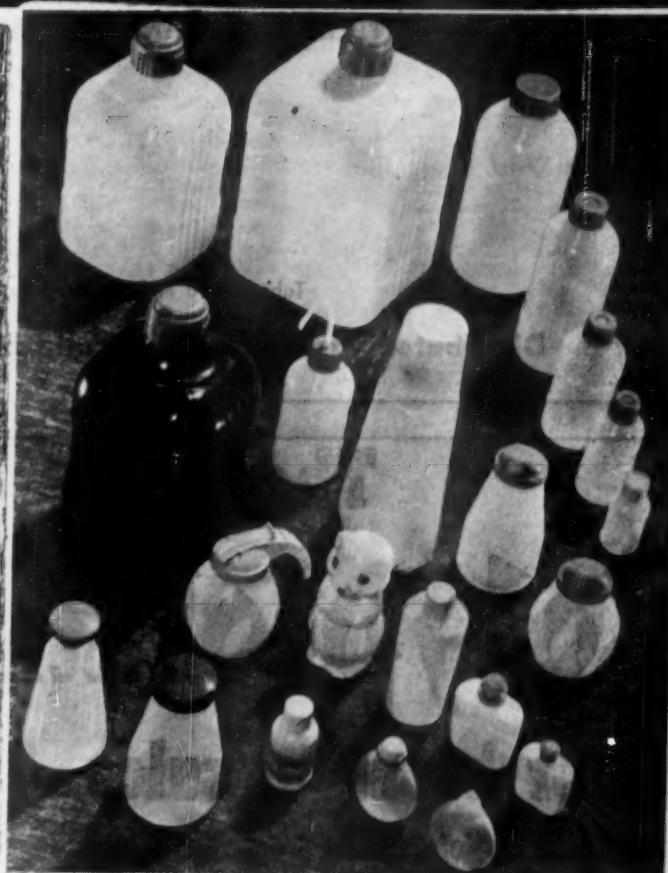
**Present.**—Mr. K. S. Porter (President) in the chair, Messrs. E. F. Lipsham, A. E. Bowey, G. L. Burns, L. A. Craig, D. C. Hill, B. F. Mildren and the Assistant to the Registrar.

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## SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

**Correspondence.**—Letter from and to Government Statist re number of registrations in 1955, viz., 588.

Letter from and to Mr. W. S. Dyer re registration in South Australia.

Letter from and to Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, requesting names of delegates, and reply forwarding same.

**P.A.A. Conference Remits.**—Mr. D. C. Hill submitted the following draft motion:—

"That this Conference of Pharmacy Boards urges the co-operation of manufacturers in the labelling of those Ethical Preparations which are packed in metal tubes. We strongly recommend the use of paper labels, which are easily removed, or any other system of labelling which does NOT require the use of solvents—as is the case with painted labels."

For the purposes of this motion, an **ETHICAL PREPARATION** is considered to be one which—

- (a) Can only be supplied on the prescription of a legally qualified medical practitioner, or
- (b) any product which the manufacturer details to the medical profession.

### Notes:

1. In dispensing products in metal tubes, as with any other dispensing, it is incorrect for a pharmacist to superimpose one label on top of another.
2. The use of painted labels is dangerous to the patient, due to the possibility of admixture of the solvent with the ingredients. This removal is also time-wasting, both to the pharmacist and the public.

**Method of Implementation.**—A letter be sent to Australian manufacturers and representatives of overseas manufacturers stating the case and asking for a reply giving any action they propose taking in this matter.

After discussion, it was resolved that the remit be forwarded to the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia together with the others which had already been agreed upon.

Letter from Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, advising closing dates for remits. Received.

**Report Re Implementation of Red Colouring on Labels.**—The President reported that together with the Assistant Registrar, he would prepare a remit giving details of the results of the implementation of the Brisbane resolution regarding red colouring as it had been carried out in South Australia. It was resolved that authority be given for the preparation and submission of the remit accordingly.

**Visit of Mr. K. D. Johnson to England.**—Letter to Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, introducing Mr. Johnson, a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia, and accrediting him with authority to discuss the matter of reciprocal recognition.

**Overseas Applicants.**—A report was received on the results of the Standard English Test conducted at the University of Adelaide for the purpose of assessing the language qualification to enter the Pharmacy Course.

Three applicants who had obtained their pharmaceutical qualifications abroad were successful in passing the test, and they were further examined by representatives of the Board to assess their status in the Diploma in Pharmacy Course and for entry to the training schedules under the Pharmacy Act.

The report was received and adopted, and authority was given for the three applicants to be advised of the requirements with which each must conform in order to become registered in South Australia.

**Statement of Lectures, Practical Work and Study Time and Examinations Sent to Apprentices and Masters.**—This statement was received and the circulation duly authorised. It was resolved that apprentices

should be allowed time off for lectures, study, etc., for 30 weeks, as set out in the circular.

**Meeting For Students Commencing Galenicals Exercises.**—It was resolved that Mr. D. C. Hill represent the Board to address the meeting of second year students together with Mr. N. L. Smyth on the necessity for detail of Galenical exercises to be carried out as part of the course and that Messrs. Hill and Smyth first discuss with the Senior Lecturer details of the sections which they are to cover in that address.

## THE GUILD

### S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the South Australian Branch of the Guild met at 254 Sturt street, Adelaide, on April 4, at 7.45 p.m.

**Present.**—The President (Mr. H. G. Collyer) and Messrs. E. Lloyd Miller, A. C. Holloway, G. K. F. Scott, V. L. Mitchell, R. R. Patrick, A. A. Russell, J. Retallick and the Secretary.

**New Members Elected.**—Mr. J. G. Cacas, 155 Hindley street, Adelaide; Mr. J. S. Wurm, 47 Flinders street, Adelaide (branch).

**Correspondence.**—Federal Office, re Arbitration Act.—Tabled for reference.

The Federal President's report was received.

Public Relations Secretariat, re F.S.M.A. — This matter was left to the President to attend to.

Merchandising Service, forwarding copy letters to Mr. Irvine, Darwin. — These copies were very much appreciated.

**Financial.**—The statement for the period was presented and approved, and accounts amounting to £175/14/10 were passed for payment.

**Plebiscite for Week-end Closing.**—Secretary to interview the Factories Department in respect to this matter, and to report to next meeting.

**Guild Bureau of Statistics.**—This State approves of the survey. Members to be notified in the "Gilseal News."

**Stock Medicines Act.**—Secretary to notify members that copies are available from the Stock and Brands Department.

**Pricing Officer's Report.**—The Pricing Officer (Mr. Scott) gave a resume on the following—Serpasil; Olive Oil; Rendell's Pessaries; Southern Drug to notify Guild of any alterations in prices so as to have all prices confirmed; F.H.F. Prices that do not cover the increase in sales tax—Mr. Scott will draft a letter to F.H.F. accordingly.

**Procedure at S.B.C. Meetings.**—Mr. Miller raised the question of the general conduct of the Committee Meetings.

Resolved that the agenda be amended so that members' business be brought on in the agenda after the confirmation of the Minutes.

**By-Laws.**—Secretary to inquire from Federal Office whether the State By-Laws have been approved.

**Building Fund.**—Mr. Miller moved that this Committee appoint three representatives to meet three representatives of the Pharmaceutical Society, for the purpose of discussing a joint building fund.

Resolved that the President, Vice-President and Mr. R. R. Patrick be the representatives of the Guild.

**P.A.T.A.**—Mr. Miller reported to the meeting his action in regard to P.A.T.A., which was approved.

**M.H.S.**—Mr. Mitchell raised the question of the time taken to advise people in respect to Mutual Hospital Association, and the inadequate payment received therefor.

The meeting closed.

# WESTERN AUSTRALIA

## PERSONAL and GENERAL

## State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in W.A., Mr. F. W. Avenell ('phone BA 4082).

Miss Pat Roberts, since returning from Sydney, has been assisting at Wiley's Pharmacy, Fremantle.

Mr. G. B. Sherry is having a couple of months' holiday in the Eastern States.

Mr. R. H. Emslie, of Floreat Park, had to undergo an operation during the month. Mrs. M. W. Hunter and Mr. S. T. Hughes acted as relievers.

Mr. B. Smyth, of Medina, is doing the round trip to Sydney on the "Manoora." Mr. B. Silbert is acting as locum.

We are glad to report that Mr. Stan Lippingwell is making good progress and expects to leave hospital in about two months' time.

Mr. R. H. Howitt, a recent arrival from England, has accepted a position with Mr. A. J. Turner, at Albany. We understand that Mr. Turner will be opening a branch in Marbellup road, Albany.

Mrs. Laurel Papprell and her husband left on April 23 for a three months' tour of South Africa. We understand that the camera will be working overtime and her friends are anticipating a very interesting report when she returns.

Chemists on holidays recently included the following—Mr. D. G. Kinleyside, of Cannington (reliever, G. N. Mountain), Mr. H. W. Chayter, of South Perth (reliever, G. N. Mountain), Mr. A. S. McWaters, of Guildford (reliever, T. O. Price), Mr. R. W. Shearer, of Midland Junction (reliever, T. O. Price), Mr. J. C. Wall, of Geraldton (reliever, T. O. Price), Mr. N. Saxon Lee, of Boulder (reliever, Miss M. Elsworth), and Mr. A. W. Rock, of Bassendean (reliever, Mrs. G. Lucraft).

Wedding.—Congratulations and best wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Pierre-Humbert, who were married at St. Aidan's Church, Claremont, on April 18. Mr. M. K. Pritchard is acting as locum at the pharmacy.

Examinations.—Congratulations to the following candidates who completed their First Year Examinations at the Supplementary Examinations held recently—Miss M. Hunter, Messrs. H. M. Bond, J. A. Catallini, K. D. Clune, I. W. Crawford, B. M. Moursellas, R. F. MacDonnell, P. L. Oliver, T. W. Rock, J. P. Rudan and V. J. Stoyanoff.

## PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL

At the Pharmaceutical Council Meeting held on April 3 the following officers were re-elected—

President.—Mr. R. I. Cohen.

Deputy President.—Mr. A. A. Baxter.

Treasurer.—Mr. G. H. Dallimore.

At this meeting the following chemists were registered—Misses A. L. Robinson and R. J. Brand, Messrs. G. H. Cohen, H. J. Gunzburg, R. H. Howitt, T. O. Price. The re-registration of Mr. A. A. Carson was approved.

## PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

At the monthly meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of W.A., held on April 18, Mr. R. T. Hallo gave an illustrated talk on South America, where he was a visitor

during the Peron crisis. Mr. Hallo is an expert with the camera, and the large audience was sorry when time called a halt to the proceedings.

The Secretary has now received advice from Professor Ida Mann that, owing to her unexpected absence from the State, she will be unable to speak at the May meeting. Mr. Hallo has kindly consented to substitute for her and will continue his illustrated travel talk on the European portion of his trip.

## PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

## Annual Meeting

The Annual General Meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia was held at the Technical College, Perth, on Wednesday, March 28, 1956. The meeting was opened at 8.15 p.m.

The President welcomed those present, especially the new members, including his own son, Gerald, who had just been registered.

Attendance.—Mesdames H. M. Lyons, G. E. R. Lucraft, Miss V. Garcia, Dr. E. M. Watson, Messrs. A. A. Baxter, I. R. Sinclair, D. Waldby, R. I. Cohen, F. W. Avenell, T. D. H. Allan, A. W. Rock, G. H. Dallimore, R. W. C. Dalby, H. D. Fitch, G. D. T. Allan, R. L. Crawford, G. H. Cohen, H. O. Howling, E. L. Tyler, C. O. Carter, Jim Hunt, M. G. Huggins.

Minutes.—By consent of the meeting a summary of the Minutes was read and the Minutes as recorded in the Minute Book were confirmed.

Election.—The Returning Officer announced that the retiring Councillors, Messrs. R. W. C. Dalby and E. J. Nicholas, had been re-elected.

## President's Report

Membership.—The President drew attention to the steady increase in the number of members during the past few years. He stated that on December 31, 1955, the Register stood at 421, an increase of 82 in the past five years.

Deaths.—During the year we had to record the deaths of Messrs. R. J. Boylen, M. S. Brandenburg, K. Fogarty, D. T. Neal, A. V. Parkes, L. O. Sargent and J. H. Tindale. The President called on those present to stand as a mark of respect to the memory of these deceased members.

Apprenticeships.—There were 31 apprentices registered during the year and this is a record. An amendment to the award operative from January 1, 1956, fixes the minimum wages for apprentices as follows—First year £3 per week, second year £4 per week, third year £5 per week, and fourth year £6 per week. Attention was also drawn to the provisions of the Arbitration Act, which prohibits the acceptance of a premium for apprenticeships.

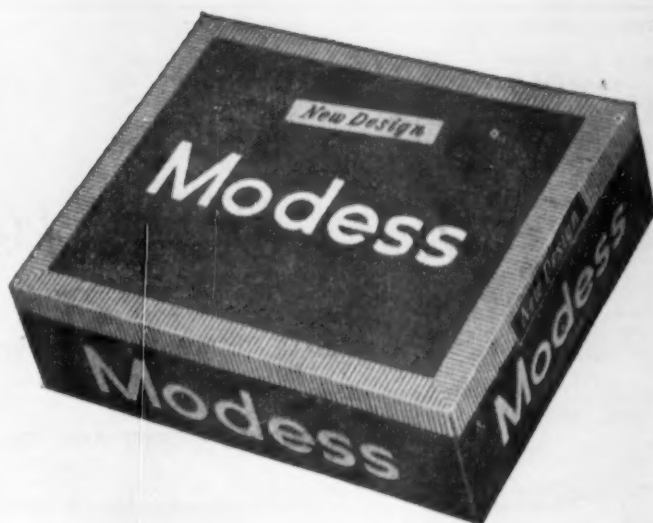
Awards.—Thanks were expressed to the following companies and organisations for awards donated during the year—F. H. Faulding & Co. Ltd., Parke, Davis & Co. Ltd., Perth Technical College, Kodak (A'asia) Pty. Ltd., Pharmaceutical Service Guild, Rumbles Ltd., Women Pharmacists' Association.

Graduation Night.—Interest in the Graduation Night is increasing and arrangements have been made to hold the next ceremony at the Assembly Hall, Pier street, on Wednesday, June 20, 1956. Invitations may be obtained from the Registrar.

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## WESTERN AUSTRALIA—Continued

**Monthly Meetings.**—Attendance at these meetings was well maintained during the year, and a very interesting programme of lectures has been prepared for 1956.

**Controlled Drugs: Fluoride.**—The only alteration to schedules was the addition of "Compounds of Fluorine" to the 10th Schedule. These may now be supplied only on the prescription of a medical practitioner or dentist. This restriction applies to Fluorides for human use and does not apply to Sodium Silicofluoride, etc., used for agricultural purposes. These substances remain on the poisons schedules only.

**Poisons Inspector.**—As stated in the last report, Mr. J. F. Allen, acting on medical advice, resigned from this position and Mr. W. L. Nelson was appointed early in 1955. After a short period, however, Mr. Nelson decided to return to Bridgetown and Mr. L. R. Maywood was appointed. Since his appointment Mr. Maywood has inspected all the metropolitan and suburban areas and many country districts.

**Poisoning Cases.**—Twelve deaths from poisoning were reported during the year. Details were as follows: Barbiturates 3, Sheep Dip 3, Strychnine 2, Aspirin 1, Cyanide 1, Lin. Belladonna 1, Morph. and Aspirin 1.

**Thanks.**—In conclusion the President thanked members of the Council, the Registrar and staff, for their loyal assistance during the year.

The Report was adopted.

**Treasurer's Report.**—Mr. G. H. Dallimore presented the Treasurer's Report, which was considered satisfactory and adopted.

**Programme Committee's Report.**—The Registrar presented the programme committee's report and gave details of the lectures to be given during 1956. The Programme Committee was re-elected.

**Perth Technical College Scholarships.**—Dr. E. M. Watson gave details of the new scholarship scheme, which provides six senior and six intermediate scholarships for competition between students of Architecture, Chemistry, Engineering, Home Economics and Pharmacy. Of the 12 scholarships awarded this year eight have been secured by Pharmacy students. Intermediate scholarships are valued at £50 for the first year and are renewable as senior scholarships, which are valued at £60, £80 and £100 per annum in the first, second and third years of their tenure. These are renewable annually subject to satisfactory progress.

**General Business.**—Mr. I. Sinclair expressed the view that the Council had acted hastily and without due consideration in restricting the sale of Fluorides except on the prescription of a doctor or dentist. He considered that these substances should be freely available to any person who desires to take them. The President and Registrar outlined the circumstances and reasons which had led to the action taken. They emphasised that it had not been taken without very careful consideration.

**Thanks.**—On the motion of Messrs. T. D. H. Allan and I. Sinclair a vote of thanks to the Council was carried by acclamation.

At 9.15 p.m. the President declared the meeting closed and invited those present to join him for refreshments.

### THE GUILD

### S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Western Australian Branch of the Guild met at 190 Adelaide Terrace, Perth, on April 10, at 7.30 p.m.

**Present.**—Messrs. G. D. Allan (Chair), R. J. Healy, W. G. Lewis, R. W. Dalby, R. I. Cohen, R. D. Edinger, J. G. Skeahan, G. H. Dallimore, J. V. Hands, W. T. Har-

rison, A. A. Baxter, S. J. Wilson and members as per list.

**Hospital Dispensing.**—Resolved that Mr. Hands visit all country chemists, with the exception of Kalgoorlie, Leonora, Esperance, Geraldton and Meekatharra, with reference to dispensing in country hospitals, and that notice of his visit be published in the "Gileseal News."

**D. R. Bott.**—The position so far as Mr. Bott is concerned is that legal action has been taken for the recovery of the penalty inflicted upon him, and that he has entered a defence, and the hearing will come before the Court on April 20, 1956. On April 5, the Guild again met to hear and deal with a further complaint that had been made against him. Mr. Bott did not appear, although both notices of complaint and of the meeting had been served on him. Mr. Bott was proven guilty and fined £20, and again instructed to cease the practice of channelling chemist-only goods through to his gift store.

**W.A.G.R. Dispensing.**—Replies had been received from the members to whom letters had been sent dealing with dispensing for the W.A.G.R.

From Mr. R. Shearer, a request to meet the Committee.

From Mr. G. Larkins, notice that he would not be signing a contract.

From Mr. G. Curtis, that as he had already signed a contract he was in duty bound to honour same.

Mr. Shearer presented his case to the Committee, and agreed to do all possible to comply with the Guild's wishes, if it was legally possible to do so.

Resolved that legal advice be secured re the position of the contracts held with the W.A.G.R. with a view to termination of same.

Further resolved that the Guild's appreciation of the attitude of Mr. Shearer and Mr. Larkins be officially recorded.

**Unfinancial Members.**—Resolved that all members whose accounts are outstanding be informed in writing that if same are not settled within seven days legal action will be taken for recovery.

**Trade and Commerce.**—Trade and Commerce Committee reported that advance notices had been received re the advertising campaign of Clement's Tonic Tablets, Infra Red Lamps and Parke-Davis' Vitamin Drive.

Recommended that a letter be sent to Federal Office requesting that price and discounts for Clement's Tonic Tablets be streamlined throughout Australia.

**Federal Delegate's Report.**—Mr. Dallimore reported: (a) That the Federal President's report has been forwarded to all members. (b) That the "Family Circle" was showing an increase in sales. (c) That the Pfeiffer Scholarship winners would be disclosed this week.

**Zones: Canning Bridge Zone.**—Mr. Kirk reported that the inaugural meeting of this zone would take place on April 17, and requested the attendance of a member of the Guild Executive. This was agreed to.

**Wages Award.**—Resolved that the Secretary contact the Employers' Federation regarding an approach to the Court for an increase in pharmacist's wages due to the fact that the employee's union has been deregistered.

**Labels.**—Resolved that the account for labels sent to Rumbles Ltd. be waived as being contrary to our original agreement.

**Innoxia Solution.**—Resolved that the suppliers of Innoxia Solution No. 41 be approached with a view to obtaining availability of Solution 41 to all chemists so that they may be able to dispense same when required on a doctor's prescription.

**Schedule of Goods for Chemists' Shops.**—Resolved that the Trade and Commerce Committee investigate and draw up a schedule showing the class of goods which would normally be sold in a chemist shop.

**Tonic Wines.**—Resolved that the Secretary contact the licensing branch with reference to the sale of Tonic Wines.

The meeting closed at 11 p.m.

# TASMANIA

## PERSONAL and GENERAL

### State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in Tasmania, Miss M. L. Williams, 276 Argyle St., North Hobart ('phone B 1010).

We were pleased to welcome Miss Ada Belinfante, of New South Wales, to Hobart for a very short visit.

Mrs. June Dawson is planning a holiday on the East Coast of Tasmania, at Bicheno.

Best wishes to Miss Nina Gibson in her new Pharmacy at Sandy Bay. We hope that her new venture will prove most successful.

Congratulations and every good wish to Miss Margaret Purdon, who celebrated her twenty-first birthday on April 11. Double excitement for Margaret, because now she will be able to receive her Registration after qualifying last November.

**Birth.**—Congratulations to Mr. Rex Townley on the birth of his first grandson.

**Wedding.**—Excitement reigns among the younger Pharmacy circles as pre-wedding parties are being held for Miss Anne Wilks, who will be married later in the month.

**Wholesale Order.**—The following note was received by a wholesaler from a country store—"McKenzie's Haemorrhoids for Kidneys."

### SOCIAL EVENING

The Society and Guild held their annual Buffet Tea on March 21. The setting for this occasion was at the grand old home, "Manor Court," at Fitzroy place, Hobart.

The President of the Society, Mr. E. H. Shield, and Mrs. Shield received over eighty members and guests. After the Tea, dancing was enjoyed by the young in heart and limb, whilst others relaxed from business worries to fraternise in happy surroundings. Of course, the little wooden barrel had its usual fascination for many and aided the jolly atmosphere that marked the evening.

A pause was made during the evening for the presentation of prizes gained for 1955. Mr. Pearce presented the H. H. Pearce Essay Prize to Miss Yvonne Atkins. Mr. G. S. George presented the Kodak prize to Brian Shirrefs, who also received the Landon Fairthorne prize from Mr. Marshall, of D.H.A. Pty. Ltd., and the H. T. Gould Memorial prize from Mr. J. H. Gould. Mr. Gould also presented a second H. T. Gould Memorial prize to Miss Margaret Purdon, who joined Brian to share the honour.

## PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

### Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania met at 85 Elizabeth street, Hobart, on April 9, at 8.15 p.m.

**Present.**—Mr. E. H. Shield (President), Messrs. K. H. Jenkins, A. P. Brammall, L. J. McLeod, C. A. Robertson and the Secretary.

**Financial.**—Accounts totalling £66/13/9 were passed for payment.

**Professor Shaw's Articles.**—A letter was received from the Manager of the Journal advising that these articles were available at the charge of 1/- per copy.

The meeting decided that arrangements should be made for sending a copy to each of our students.

**P.A.A. Conference.**—The preliminary draft agenda for the May conference was received.

**Programme 1956.**—Members discussed the possible programme for the year and decided that a lecture should be arranged for the May meeting, with a film evening in July.

The meeting then considered the possibility of having a lecturer come from the mainland for a Post-Graduate Lecture and decided that our conference delegate should discuss this matter when in Melbourne.

The meeting closed at 7.0 p.m.

## THE GUILD

### Executive Meeting

The Executive of the Tasmanian Branch of the Guild met at Campbell Town on Sunday, March 18, at 11 a.m.

**Present.**—Mr. G. M. Fleming (Chairman), Messrs. G. S. Copeland, C. A. Robertson, G. A. Calver, A. Fennell, J. B. Warland Browne, L. W. Palfreyman, D. R. Crisp, A. G. Gould, and the Secretary.

**Wholesaler Accreditation.**—The application for accreditation as a Guild Wholesaler from Sidwell & Co., which had been referred to this meeting from a previous Executive meeting, was discussed by members. Mr. Copeland moved, seconded by Mr. Calver, that Sidwell & Co. be granted accreditation as a Guild Wholesaler.—Carried.

**Travelling Expenses.**—On the motion of Mr. Crisp, seconded by Mr. Calver, the meeting decided that northern State Branch Committeemen attending meetings in the south, and staying over night, and southern State Branch Committeemen attending meetings in the north, and staying over night, should be reimbursed expenses.

**"Family Circle."**—Mr. Copeland reported that the field of advertising in the "Family Circle" magazine would be widened and not restricted to pharmaceutical subjects. This, he felt, was a wise move, as it extended the field of interest, and would assist from a financial point of view in maintaining advertisers. A Board of Management had now been set up to closely peruse and control all items for publication in the magazine.

Mr. Copeland stated that the Heinz free offer was approved by Federal Office.

**Sidwell & Townley.**—Mr. Copeland stated that he had discussed with Victorian Executive members the possibility of permitting, Messrs. A. G. and R. C. Townley to be represented at our general meetings by another qualified member of their firm, and it was considered that this was permissible within our rules.

The meeting therefore decided that advice be forwarded that an approved qualified member of the firm may attend general meetings of the Guild.

**Elastoplast.**—The meeting discussed the recent moves regarding Elastoplast and the far-reaching effects which this policy would have, as it was being watched by a number of manufacturers. The importance of maintaining our present attitude was therefore stressed.

**Westbury Meeting.**—Mr. Copeland advised that Mr. Ross and Mr. Watson, of the Federal Merchandising Section, were willing to come to Tasmania for a meeting. Members suggested that a meeting be held at Westbury on a Sunday early in April, and that another meeting should follow in Hobart on the Monday night.

The meeting closed at 3.10 p.m.

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of Pertussis

**EUMYDRIN**  
TRADE MARK

Widely accepted as the  
STANDARD SYMPTOMATIC TREATMENT  
for WHOOPING COUGH

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Eumydrin Drops, now widely accepted as the standard symptomatic treatment for whooping cough, will, in most cases rapidly and markedly reduce both cough and vomiting, so that the course of infection is considerably shortened.

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Bex is a fast moving line that is consistently advertised in a big way. Its fine quality and the way its fulfils all the claims made for it have won the gratitude of hundreds of thousands of sufferers who know they can depend upon its quick, safe action.

The only thing needed to take advantage of this profit-earning set-up is adequate display. Show Bex and you'll sell it; sell it once and you start a chain of sales—repeats by satisfied users.

# NEW SOUTH WALES

## PERSONAL and GENERAL

### State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in N.S.W. Phone BU 3092.

*How a minority,  
Reaching majority,  
Seizing authority,  
Hates a minority.*

L. H. Robbins.

**Mr. J. A. Lane** of Petersham has sold his pharmacy.  
**Mr. F. Aftwooll** has established a pharmacy, Shop 3, South street, Windale.

**Mr. J. J. Dirou** is in business at 87a Ware street, Fairfield.

**Mr. H. K. Menson** has the pharmacy at 22 Chin Chen street, North Lambton.

**Mr. J. S. Roper** is in business at 838 King George's road, South Hurstville.

**Mr. J. Finn**, late of Forbes, is now in business at 11 Alexander street, Hunter's Hill.

**Engagement.**—The engagement is announced of Miss Shirley Gleeson, of Carlton, to Mr. Norman Ellis, of Chatswood. Miss Gleeson has finished her course at the University and has only to pass her registration examination. Mr. Ellis is manager for Washington H. Soul, Pattinson & Co. Ltd., 160 Pitt street, Sydney.

**Thief Gets Haul.**—A tall, well-built thief with a pug nose, recently smashed the window of Rumore's Pharmacy, Punchbowl road, Punchbowl, and walked off with a haul of watches. Detectives found a piece of wood which had been used to smash the window. Articles in the window had been thrown about as the burglar selected his loot. He was seen to walk away hurriedly. Detectives scoured the area, but the man had disappeared.

### BIRTHS

**Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Hall**, of 73 Croydon road, Hurstville, are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son, Roger Gilbert. Both mother and child are reported to be well.

Congratulations to **Mr. and Mrs. Barry Prentice**, of 57 First Avenue, Rodd Point, on the birth of a daughter, Anne Maree.

### APPRENTICES' MEETING

The Annual Meeting for Apprentices will be held on Friday, May 25.

### FIRST YEAR APPRENTICES' LECTURES, 1956

The Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales has arranged for the First Year Apprentices' Lectures, 1956, to be held in the Lecture Hall, Australian Institute of Builders, 118 Alfred street, Milsons Point, commencing on Tuesday, May 22.

The lectures will commence at 9 a.m., and the course will run for 13 weeks.

The lecture hall is situated adjacent to Milsons Point Railway Station, just across the Sydney Harbour Bridge.

### CATHOLIC CHEMISTS' GUILD OF SAINT FRANCIS XAVIER (NEW SOUTH WALES)

This year the Catholic Chemists' Guild is celebrating the 21st birthday of its foundation. The main function of the celebrations will be the Annual Mass and Com-

munion at St. Mary's Cathedral, on Sunday, May 6. His Eminence, Cardinal Gilroy, will celebrate the Mass and afterwards preside at the Breakfast at C.U.S.A. House. Many of the original members of the Guild will be amongst those present. Tickets for the Communion Breakfast may be obtained from the Secretary, Miss Carmel Gilchrist, UA 7975 (day), WB 2283 (night).

### MATERIA MEDICA PRIZE, 1955



The winner of the Materia Medica Prize for 1955, awarded by the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, was Mr. J. M. Eckert, of Maroubra, whose photograph accompanies this reference.

### CHEMIST'S PUTTER CONSIGNED TO SEA

In his column in "Truth," "Out of the Bunker," Al Howard writes:

"Sydney chemists played their annual match against the Melbourne pharmacists down South last week and, in an exciting finish, Warwick Rourke, of Concord, was beaten by a putt on the 18th green for Melbourne to win the odd match.

"Warwick, as you can imagine, was slightly dejected over letting the team down, but apart from presenting him with a book on '67 ways to commit suicide,' his team mates took it well.

"That was until they were all aboard the 'Duntroon' on the way home. A shipboard burial service for Warwick's putter was organised and, having been painted black all over, it was sadly hurled overboard.

"They took up a collection immediately for its widow, however, and Warwick will soon have a new putter. Better not let it happen again, son.

"What with the price of golf clubs these days, they might reckon it's cheaper to dunk you next time!"

### KILLED BY TABLETS

Three doctors told police they believed a woman had died in Prince Henry's Hospital from toxic poisoning produced by sleeping tablets.

The woman was admitted to hospital on March 26, with a complaint diagnosed as melaena—a type of haemorrhaging. Later she broke out in a rash, which was thought to be caused by blood-poisoning. She developed a cerebral haemorrhage and died late in the afternoon.

The woman, Mrs. Moira Seymour, of Nicholson street, Balmain, had told the doctors that for two weeks before her illness she had been taking a certain type of sleeping tablet.

The doctors said the drug could bring about a toxic blood condition in people susceptible to it.

A representative of the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W. said that under the 1952 Poisons Act this drug could be purchased freely. It required only an entry in the poisons ledger. New regulations to come into force on July 1 next would restrict the sale of the drug, he added.

## NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

### LECTURE ON THE FIRST ADDENDUM TO THE B.P. 1953 BY MR. BARRY BROWN, M.Sc.



Left to right: Mr. Brown at the lectern; Mr. H. W. Read; Mr. B. G. Fegent; a section of the audience.

On March 26, in the Stawell Hall, Macquarie street, Sydney, Mr. Barry Brown, M.Sc., delivered a lecture on the First Addendum to the B.P., 1953. The lecturer also dealt with the new B.P.C. A packed audience attended the lecture.

The lecturer, Mr. Barry T. Brown, after the award of a Commonwealth Scholarship, commenced a course in Science in 1950, graduating as Bachelor of Science with honours in Pharmaceutical Science in 1953. He was then granted a National Health and Medical Research Council Scholarship to work with Dr. S. E. Wright on the metabolism of cardiac glycosides. He obtained the degree of Master of Science for a thesis on this work.

Mr. Brown, who passed the Pharmacy Qualifying Examination in 1954, is at present on the staff of the University of Sydney as a lecturer in Pharmacy, and is working for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

Another success just announced is the award of one of the Pfeiffer Scholarships. [See reference earlier in this issue.—Ed.]

#### LECTURE BY PROFESSOR F. R. WINTON

Pharmacists heard a most instructive lecture on April 16, by Professor F. R. Winton, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and Professor of Pharmacology, University of London. The address was delivered in History Hall, the subject being Diuretics. The hall was filled to capacity.

After the lecture the President of the Pharmaceutical Society, Mr. B. G. Fegent, entertained Professor Winton and party at supper in the Princess Room at the Metropole Hotel.

#### Professor F. R. Winton—Curriculum Vitae

- 1907-12—Oundle School.
- 1912-15—University of Cambridge. (Open Scholarship, Clare College). Natural Sciences Tripos. Part I, Chemistry, Physics, Geology. Part II, Chemistry.
- 1916-19—War Chemistry.
- 1919-23—Medical Studies at St. Bartholomew's and University College Hospital.
- 1923-26—Assistant Lecturer, Department of Pharmacology, University College, London.
- 1927-31—Beit Memorial Medical Research Fellow in the Pharmacology Department, and part-time Lecturer in the Physiology Department, University College, London.
- 1931-33—Lecturer, Physiology Department, University of Cambridge.
- 1933-38—Reader, Physiology Department, University of Cambridge.

1938—Professor, Pharmacology Department, University College, London.

1955—Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, University College, London.

**Degrees:** 1915, B.A., Cambridge; 1920, M.A., Cambridge; 1922, B.Ch., Cambridge; 1926, M.D., Cambridge; 1939, D.Sc., London.

**Publications:** "Human Physiology" (Winton & Bayliss); numerous papers in Pharmacology and Physiology; Textbook on the Physiology and Pharmacology of the Kidney (in press).

#### POISONS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Governor-in-Council has been pleased to approve of the appointment of the undermentioned as members of the Poisons Advisory Committee constituted under the provisions of the Poisons Act 1952, for a period of three years from April 1, 1956:—

- Professor R. H. Thorp, representing the University of Sydney.
  - Dr. G. C. Smith, representing the University of Sydney.
  - Dr. A. W. Morrow, representing the British Medical Association, New South Wales Branch.
  - Mr. J. L. Townley, representing the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.
  - Mr. W. A. Patterson, representing the Sydney Chamber of Commerce.
  - Mr. R. B. Scammell, representing the Chamber of Manufactures of New South Wales.
  - Mr. L. Johnstone, representing agricultural and pastoral organisations.
  - Dr. E. R. Magnus, representing the Australian Dental Association, New South Wales Branch.
  - Mr. W. F. Pinerua, representing the Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild of Australia, New South Wales Branch.
  - Mr. P. B. Howell, representing the Country Traders' Association of New South Wales.
- The undermentioned officers are also ex-officio members of such Committee:—
- Dr. H. G. Wallace, Director-General of Public Health (Chairman).
  - Dr. C. J. Cummins, Deputy Director-General of Public Health and Senior Medical Officer of Health.
  - Mr. E. S. Ogg, Senior Analyst, Department of Public Health.
  - Mr. C. C. Blumer, Chief Veterinary Surgeon, Department of Agriculture.

W. F. SHEAHAN, Minister for Health.

#### NEW DANGEROUS DRUGS TO BE PROCLAIMED

The proclamation set out hereunder will be gazetted on Friday, June 8, 1956, applying Part VI of the Police Offences (Amendment) Act to  $\alpha$ -Acetylmethadol and certain other drugs.

It should be specially noted that the drugs set out will not become D.D.'s until June 8, 1956.

I, Sir John Northcott, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and St. George, Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Lieutenant-General on the Retired List of the Australian Military Forces, Governor of the State of New South Wales and its Dependencies in the Commonwealth of Australia, with the advice of the Executive Council, do, by this my Proclamation, declare that Part VI of the Police Offences (Amendment) Act 1908, as amended, shall apply to:—

$\alpha$ -Acetylmethadol ( $\alpha$ -6-dimethylamino-4, 4-diphenyl-3-acetoxyheptane), its salts and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing not less than one-fifth per centum of  $\alpha$ -acetylmethadol.

$\alpha$ -Methadol ( $\alpha$ -6-dimethylamino-4, 4-diphenyl-3-heptanol), its salts and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing not less than one-fifth per centum of  $\alpha$ -Methadol.

$\beta$ -Acetylmethadol ( $\beta$ -6-dimethylamino-4, 4-diphenyl-3-acetoxyheptane), its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing not less than one-fifth per centum of  $\beta$ -acetylmethadol.

Dimethylthiambutene (3-dimethylamino-1, 1-di-(2-thienyl)-1-butene), its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing not less than one-fifth per centum of dimethylthiambutene.

Ethylmethylthiambutene (3-ethylmethylamino-1, 1-di-(2-thienyl)-1-butene) its salts and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing not less than one-fifth per centum of ethylmethylthiambutene.

6-methyl- $\Delta^4$ -desoxymorphine, its salts and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing not less than one-fifth per centum of 6-methyl- $\Delta^4$ -desoxymorphine.

Isopropyl and other esters of 1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid, their salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing not less than one-fifth per centum of isopropyl or other esters of 1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid.

6-Dimethylamino-4, 4-diphenyl-3-hexanone, its salts and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing not less than one-fifth per centum of 6-dimethylamino-4, 4-diphenyl-3-hexanone.

$\beta$ -Methadol ( $\beta$ -6-dimethylamino-4, 4-diphenyl-3-heptanol), its salts and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing not less than one per centum of  $\beta$ -Methadol.

Dihydrohydroxymorphinone, its salts and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing not less than one-fifth per centum of dihydrohydroxymorphinone.

Signed and sealed at Sydney this fourteenth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-six.

By His Excellency's Command,

C. A. KELLY,

God Save the Queen.

#### LUNCHEON TO MEET PROFESSOR F. R. WINTON, 1956 VISITING PROFESSOR, PHARMACOLOGY TRAVEL FUND

A delightful luncheon was held in the Holme and Sutherland Rooms at the University of Sydney on April 11, at 12.30 p.m.

There were present: Professor S. H. Roberts (Vice-Chancellor); Professor C. R. McRae (Deputy Vice-Chancellor); Professor R. H. Thorp (Director of Pharmaceutical Studies); Professor C. W. Emmens; Professor P. O. Bishop (Physiology); Mr. Brian Fegent (President of the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W.); Mr. E. H. Kidger (Menley & James (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.); Mr. A. B.

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The medical staff consists of two Medical Officers and two Nurses, and there is a well equipped medical centre which includes a dispensary.

The appointee, if married, will be provided with a well constructed cottage near the Medical Centre, free of rent. If unmarried, accommodation will be provided in the staff quarters and a sustenance allowance of 8/- per day will be paid. Meals can be obtained at the Staff Mess.

Applicants should state age, marital state, qualifications and experience.

Further information may be obtained from the Chief Medical Officer at the Board's Head Office, 341 Pitt Street, Sydney.

A. R. STAFFORD  
Secretary.

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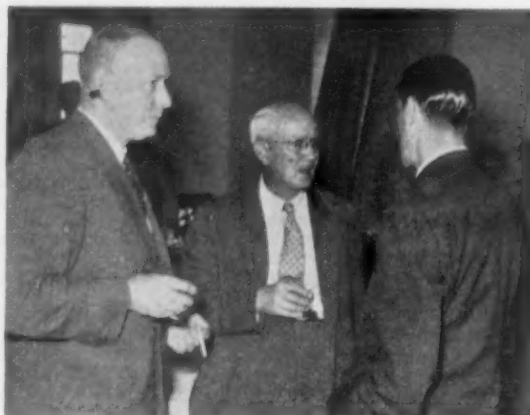
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## NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued



Left to right: Professor F. R. Winton, Professor R. H. Thorp, Mr. B. G. Fegent, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W.

Newsom (Wyeth International Ltd.); Mr. T. A. Martin (May & Baker (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.); Mr. T. F. Torpy (H. H. Buckley & Co. Pty. Ltd.); Mr. Robert Paul (Sandoz Ltd.); Mr. L. T. Edwards (Abbott Laboratories Pty. Ltd.); Mr. S. P. Ahearn (The British Drug Houses (Aust. Pty.) Ltd.); Mr. G. V. Scammell (F. H. Faulding & Co. Ltd.); Mr. J. L. Miers (Nicholas Pty. Ltd.); Miss R. Wilson (Beckers Pty. Ltd.); Mr. C. R. Milne (Percy Law & Milne); Mr. J. Trahar (Roche Products Pty. Ltd.); Dr. C. Wallace Ross (Drug Houses of Australia Ltd.); Mr. A. Gamble (Public Relations Officer); Miss E. Nichols; Dr. A. Ungar (Andrews Laboratories Pty. Ltd.); Mr. Eric Kennedy; Mr. T. J. White (Parke-Davis & Co.



Left to right: Mr. G. V. Scammell (F. H. Faulding & Co. Ltd.), Mr. E. H. Kidger (Menley & James (Aust.) Ltd.), Mr. Robert Paul (Sandoz Ltd.).

Ltd.); Mr. P. A. Smith (Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (Aust.) Ltd.); Mr. Ian Thomson; Mr. F. M. Needham (Boots Pure Drug Co. (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.); Mr. Chas McDonald (Chas. McDonald Pty. Ltd.); Mr. Humphrie; Miss H. Cairns and Mr. Alan Conolly.

Addressing the donors to the Pharmacology Travel Fund, Professor Thorp said that this was the third luncheon at which donors had attended, and it was a

most memorable gathering. The Pharmacology Travel Fund had arranged for Professor Winton, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, London University, to visit Australia as the 1956 visiting Professor. The Fund had also arranged for Dr. S. E. Wright, of the University of Sydney, to travel abroad, and he was now in London. Later he would proceed to Basle, where he would stay at the kind invitation of Sandoz Ltd. Afterwards he would proceed to Minnesota. Thus the Pharmacology Travel Fund had brought Professor Winton here and sent Dr. Wright overseas.



Left to right: Mr. J. Trahar (Roche Products Pty. Ltd.), Mr. T. J. White (Parke Davis & Co. Ltd.), Professor S. H. Roberts (Vice-Chancellor), Mr. L. T. Edwards (Abbott Laboratories Pty. Ltd.).

"I have to go overseas very soon," said Professor Thorp.

While in Australia Professor Winton would visit States other than New South Wales. The companies which endowed the Travel Fund were not solely represented in Sydney.

Professor Thorp thanked those present for their help in establishing the Pharmacology Travel Fund. Professor Thorp then asked the Vice-Chancellor to welcome Professor Winton.

Welcoming Professor Winton, Professor Roberts assured the donors they were getting good results for the



Left to right: Mr. Sutherland (Wyeth International Ltd.), Mr. Ian Thompson (Burrroughs Wellcome & Co.).



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SYDNEY AUSTRALIA

## NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

money given. "We welcome Professor Winton, whom we all know by repute," he said.

Responding, Professor Winton said he did not know very much about industry. He was a social antifact in that respect. Pharmaceutical firms had helped his department greatly. His last connection with industry was when he attended a week-end meeting of representatives of British industries. Thirty Professors had been invited to discuss the training of staff. One im-

portant point emerged. The distribution of science graduates had changed greatly. Formerly 90 per cent. had remained in the schools and the remainder went to the Government or industry. At present it was almost the reverse. This was a serious matter as they were not now providing for training of scientists required by industry.

"We have been accused of being too specialised in training," said Professor Winton. "However, the English course teaches graduates to be eloquent, but not to express themselves clearly and concisely. The facility to express oneself clearly comes from the Engineers and not from Arts." (Laughter.)

"The first thing which impressed me about Australia," said Professor Winton, "is your fabulous weather."

Professor Winton then went on to deal with the matter of research and its proper organisation.

### PRESENTATION OF REGISTRATION CERTIFICATES

Registration Certificates were presented to recently qualified pharmacists at a ceremony held in the Stawell Hall, Macquarie street, Sydney, on March 19, at 8 p.m., by the former Minister for Health, Mr. Maurice O'Sullivan.

Addressing the gathering, Mr. B. G. Fegent, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, said: "It is my pleasure and privilege once again to welcome you to this ceremony. I extend a welcome to the ex-Minister for Health, Mr. O'Sullivan; Mr. Cameron, the Under-Secretary; Mr. Townley, President of the Pharmacy Board; Mr. Cosgrave, Registrar; Professor Thorp, Miss Large and Mr. Keith Thomas.

"I have apologies from Dr. S. E. Wright, who is abroad, and Mr. Gostelow, who is away in Melbourne.

"This function has become part and parcel of pharmacy. The ceremony makes the receipt of the certificate a real event and impresses an indelible imprint upon the minds of the recipients. My Society Council is very happy to co-operate with the Pharmacy Board in its conduct. I now call on Mr. Townley to address you."

Mr. Townley said that he wished to congratulate the students who had been successful at the final examination. He also applauded Mr. Fegent and his Council for making it possible for the evening to be held. One



Left to right (from top): Seated: Mr. B. G. Fegent, President, Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W.; Mr. J. L. Townley, President, Pharmacy Board of N.S.W.; Mr. P. E. Cosgrave, Registrar, Pharmacy Board; the former Minister for Health, Mr. O'Sullivan, addressing the packed audience; part of the audience. The remaining photos show diplomates receiving their diplomas.

hundred and three examinees were successful, but many could not receive their Diploma tonight because they were under age, absent in the country, had not yet applied for Diploma or had a further apprenticeship period to complete to make up for the time lost in National Service Training.

"This is only the start in your career," said Mr. Townley, "and you have a lot to learn. During the year your Society arranges quite a number of lectures. On March 26, in this hall, Mr. B. Brown, M.Sc., will lecture on the Addendum to the B.P., 1953. Later on Professor Thorp will take the rostrum in April. Then there will be the Conference in Melbourne in May, and the Society's Dinner in June. These are all open to you. Take an interest in your pharmaceutical organisations. Supplement your knowledge and improve your status as a pharmacist." (Applause.)

Mr. Fegent said it was with a great feeling of sadness that he welcomed to the meeting the Ex-Minister for Health, who had been such a great friend to pharmacy, having always given representations a fair hearing. The Health Department had a lot of separate compartments, the Medical Board, the Pharmacy Board, the Nurses Board (a voice sotto voce, "The Milk Board"). It was no mean feat to carry out all the duties pertaining to the office. Mr. O'Sullivan had left his mark on the State with his campaign of early T.B. detection, the Bill for corneal grafting and the artery bank.

Mr. Fegent then called on Mr. O'Sullivan to present the Registration Certificates.

Mr. O'Sullivan said that only this afternoon the heads of branches of his Departments had paid him many tributes at a farewell, and now he received further tributes from Mr. Fegent. He well recollected the many happy associations with the Pharmaceutical Society and the Pharmacy Board.

Mr. O'Sullivan then presented the Diplomas to—

Jill Bailey, Judith Basha, Bruce Bellingham, Lorna Cartwright, Yvonne Davies, Beverley Felton, William Ferguson, Rhonda Figgis, Lionel Fowler, Igor Gridneff, Charles Hearne, Brian Hill, Jack Hillman, Paul Huolohan, James Jackson, Judith Joseph, Daphne Jurd, Brian Lawler, Maureen McBride, Anne McGuinness, Edwin McIntosh, Ian Mackney, Grant Macleod-Jones, Alan Marshall, Roger Maloney, William Newton, Peter Orr, Myra Roberts, Lance Roper, Dawn Fraser, Timothy Ryan, John Smith, Vincent Steer, Lilian Stipl, Milan Taurins, Pamela Walker, Shirley Watkins, Clifford Williams and Helen Wong.

Mr. O'Sullivan offered his congratulations to the recipients of the Certificates, adjuring them not to forget the sacrifice made for them by their parents in putting them through the pharmacy course.

Mr. Fegent said he would like to say a few words to the diplomates. On behalf of the Council, he congratulated them. They had leaped the last big hurdle. They must realise the debt they owed to their masters who had taught them a lot.

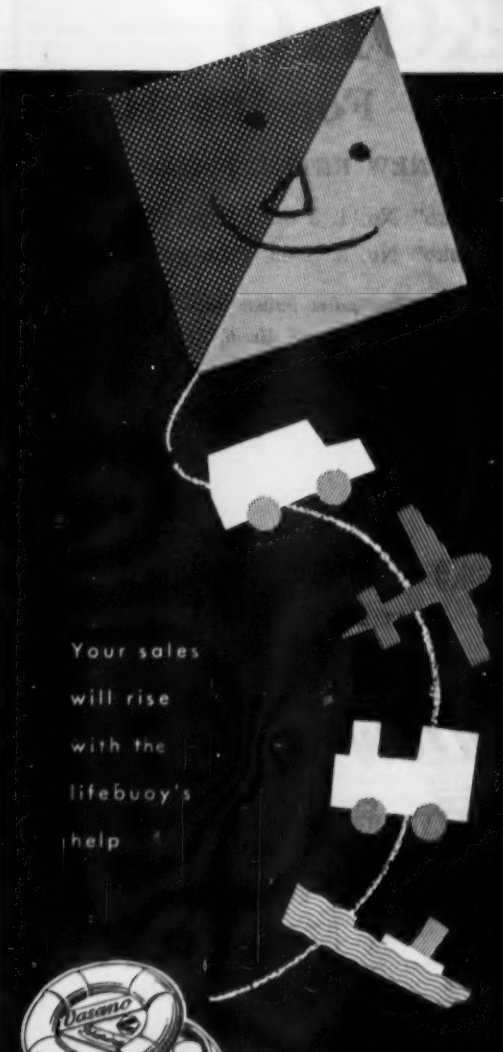
"Tonight," said Mr. Fegent, "the tradition of pharmacy passes into your hands. You take over the torch from men like the late Orion Leggo. You follow in the steps of those stalwarts Les Townley and Les Smith. You have the privilege of membership of the Pharmaceutical Society. You have the right to attend lectures by eminent men. Professor Winton is coming out from London soon."

#### Vote of Thanks

Mr. Fegent called on the Vice-President, Mr. Powell, to move a vote of thanks to the Ex-Minister.

Mr. Powell said: "On behalf of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, the successful candidates, their parents and friends, I thank you very much for coming along this evening. I am sorry that you will not come again in an official capacity. We are going to miss you very much. To you I say, wholeheartedly, thank you for what you have done for pharmacy during your term as Minister for Health." (Applause.)

Responding, Mr. O'Sullivan said he particularly ap-



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## NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

preciated Mr. Powell's remarks, as he knew his father and his grandfather before him.

Mr. Fegent thanked those present for their attendance, and the evening concluded.

Mr. and Mrs. Fegent afterwards entertained official guests at supper at the Metropole Hotel.

### PHARMACY BOARD

### Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of New South Wales met at 52 Bridge street, Sydney, on March 13, at 8 p.m.

**Present.**—Mr. J. Townley (President), and Messrs. A. West, G. Simpson, G. Gostelow, L. Smith, G. Harman, K. Cartwright and E. Dempster.

**Conference of Pharmacy Boards—Remits.**—The Registrar was asked to inquire from the Pharmaceutical Association whether it wished him to deal with reciprocity in view of the fact that the Board intended to submit the judgment of the Supreme Court in the case *Browne v. Weir* for discussion at the Conference of Boards.

**Judgment—Browne v. Weir.**—Extreme satisfaction with this judgment was expressed by members. The Registrar was asked to make copies for transmission to all Boards, Societies, the Guild, Members, Department, and for use at the Conference.

**Election.**—Mr. G. Gostelow was appointed Returning Officer.

**Sub-Committee on Foreign Chemists.**—Mr. G. Harmon was appointed during the absence of Dr. Wright.

**Inspector's Reports.**—Two prosecutions were authorised.

**Applications for Registrations** were approved as follows—

(a) Having passed Qualifying Examination: Jill Eunice Bailey, Judith Pauline Basha, Bruce William Bellingham, Kevin Michael Callanan, Lorna Gwendoline Cartwright, Roger James Colley, Shirley Elizabeth Crennan, Yvonne Maud Davies, Beverley Margaret Felton, William Bruce Ferguson, Rhondda Elaine Figgis, Lionel Rupert Fowler, Douglas Galbraith, Igor Gary Gridneff, Charles John Hearne, Brian Arthur Hill, Jack Hillman, Paul Huolohan, Max Farr Jones, Judith Marie Joseph, Daphne Joan Jurd, Brian John Lawler, Teresa Le Grazie, Maureen McBride, Anne McGuinness, Edwin Kevin McIntosh, Ian George Mackney, Grant Macleod-Jones, Alan Michael Marshall, Harold Kenneth Menson, Rodger William Moloney, Peter Beaumont Moodie, William David Neild Newton, Peter Norman Orr, Bertrand Russell Pearce, Myra Margaret Roberts, Cecilee Joy Robson, Lance William Roper, Charlotte Rosen, Jill Florence Rossell, Timothy William Ryan, John Barry Smith, Marianne Somogyi, Vincent Frederick Steer, Lillian Stipl, Patricia Ann Sinclair Symes, Milda Taurins, Pamela Dorothy Walker, Shirley Laura Watkins, Clifford Williams, Helen Wong.

(b) By Reciprocal Agreement: (N. H. Everett (from New Zealand), R. A. Clementson (from Victoria), M. C. Roberts (from Victoria) and M. J. Harvey (from South Australia).

(c) By Restoration: G. H. Bailey, A. M. Roberts and D. J. Russell.

**Certificates of Identity** were approved for issue to the following:

J. P. O'Grady (to New Zealand), A. Cronin (to Ontario), S. Masselos, D. P. Neylan, S. Palfreyman, P. Webeck, G. Middleton, P. Plummer, R. Kidd (the last seven to Great Britain), and W. K. Lane (to Tasmania).

**Poisons Act.**—The following deaths from poisons have been notified since last meeting: Amylobarbitone 1, Oblivon 1, Thallium 1, Chloral Hydrate 1.

**Leaving Certificates Accepted.**—Ninety-five.

**Apprenticeship Indentures.**—Registrations comprised



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Available in 10 mg. and 20 mg. tablets in bottles of 100. Hospital packs of 500 in both tablet sizes.

<sup>1</sup>Russek, H. I.; Urbach, K. F.; Doerner, A. A., and Zohman, B. L. J.A.M.A. 153:207 (Sept. 19), 1953. <sup>2</sup>Winsor, T., and Humphreys, P. Angiology 3:1 (Feb.) 1952. <sup>3</sup>Plotz, M.: New York State J.Med.52:2012 (Aug. 15) 1952.

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\*Slater, F. C.: Am. J. Obst. & Gynec. 59:1089 (May) 1950.

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**Foreign Application** for Consideration under Section 11 (2): Alexander Yegdich—Harbin, China. Referred to the Sub-committee on Foreign Chemists for consideration and report at next meeting.

**Correspondence.**—Chief Secretary's Department — Suggested Amendment of Dangerous Drugs Act. Resolved that this Board is of opinion that if Dangerous drugs are kept in a locked cupboard, etc., when such drugs are not in immediate use, this precaution should suffice and it is therefore not in favour of storing them apart from other goods.

**Under-Secretary.**—Procedure for listing drugs on Poisons Schedules.—Noted.

**Under-Secretary.**—Advising re appointment of Mr. E. Dempster to the Board.

**Note Books and Training Reports.**—Report by Mr. Simpson for 1955.—Mr. Simpson advised the Board that the new system of apprenticeship exercises was well received and of benefit to apprentices. Arising from this discussion, the Registrar was requested to seek an increase in rates paid to Mr. Simpson for examining these documents.

**Issue of Duplicate Certificate.**—A. Cronin.—By Statutory Declaration, the original certificate was declared to have been lost. The issue of a duplicate certificate was authorised.

**Chemists who Qualify under Section 11 (2) of the Act.**—It was decided that entries in the Register and on Registration Certificates should indicate that registration was granted after passing a Qualifying Examination as provided for by Section 11 (2) of the Act.

## PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

### Annual Meeting

The Eightieth Annual General Meeting of members of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales was held in the Stawell Hall, 145 Macquarie street, Sydney, on Thursday, March 29, 1956, at 8 p.m.

**Present.**—There were 39 members present.

**Chairman.**—Mr. B. G. Fegent.

**Notice Convening the Meeting.**—Resolved that the notice convening the meeting be taken as read.

**Minutes of the Previous Meetings.**—The President referred to the provisions of Article 53 and stated that he had perused the minutes of the preceding Annual General Meeting held on March 31, 1955, and that he had also perused the minutes of the Special General Meeting held on November 29, 1955, and he proposed to sign both as a correct record.

It was resolved that the minutes of both meetings be signed as correct.

**Annual Report, Balance Sheet and Accounts.**—In moving the adoption of the Annual Report, Balance Sheet and Accounts, the President (Mr. B. G. Fegent) referred briefly to some of the items mentioned in the Annual Report.

Concerning the Melbourne meeting of Section "O" of the A.N.Z.A.A.S. Congress, the Council had sponsored ten teaching fellows and students to attend Section "O" and to present papers. The results showed that we had in N.S.W. brilliant men and women. It also showed that confidence was merited in the teaching staff at the University of Sydney, by the way they delivered their addresses.

Post-graduate lectures were well attended during the year.

In the country, new ground was broken by zone meetings at Griffith and Parkes.

Mr. Fegent said he was most pleased to state that Council had been able to make two awards in connection with the S. W. Gayfer Bequest Essay Competition 1955. The standard of papers submitted was high and

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## NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

showed a great amount of personal research. He congratulated both the prize winners, Mr. B. B. Williams and Mr. W. J. O'Reilly. (Applause.)

Continuing, Mr. Fegent said that the new edition of the A.P.F. had been published during the year. It had been displayed at the Medical Congress, Sydney, and thus secured proper presentation to the medical practitioners. (Applause.)

In seconding the motion for adoption of the Annual Report, Balance Sheet and Accounts, Mr. A. F. Winter-ton said he would refer briefly to the accounts.

"It is my pleasure to second the motion for the recep-tion and adoption of the Annual Report and Accounts. Taking the Balance Sheet first, you will have noted that we have the sum of £2,595/10/- invested in Treasury Bonds and Inscribed Stock. The value of Government securities has fallen and they are now at a discount. However, this does not affect the Society, as we retain our Government investments until maturity date when the full face value is received.

"Liquid assets, being cash in the Commonwealth Savings Bank and the Bank of New South Wales, total £3,051/0/7. This, of course, includes the cash in respect of the general purposes reserve.

"Other investments shown in the Balance Sheet are those in respect of the John McCrory Bequest and the S. W. Gayfer Bequest, also the Darnell-Smith Bequest.

"Turning to the Income and Expenditure Account, there is an increase in the costs of the 'A.J.P.' which is supplied to members free of charge. This increase is due to an advance in the price charged to the Society by the Australasian Pharmaceutical Publishing Com-pany Ltd. The cost to the Society is now 1/8 per copy, an advance of 4d. over that previously paid. The extra charge has been paid for about one quarter only, but in the current year, 1956, the total cost of journals will amount to at least £2,400 for the year, a total increase of about £500 over that paid in 1955. This increase is quite inescapable due to the rise in printing costs.

"Expenditure on rent shows an increase following the fair-renting of our suite in Science House.

"The deficit transferred to Accumulated Funds Account is £226/10/4, leaving the balance in the Accu-mulated Funds Account at December 31, 1955, at £2,099/7/10.

"In conclusion, it gives me much pleasure to formally second the motion moved by the chairman for the receipt and adoption of the Annual Balance Sheet and Accounts."

**Discussion of the Annual Report.**—The chairman said the motion was now open for discussion.

Mr. Lowrey complimented the Society Council on the Annual Report, which showed that Council had done a good job during the year, with particular reference to country visits and flood relief. He would like to ask two questions—

1. What work had been carried out by the Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Societies for the subscription of £153? The P.A.A. did more work and the subscription was only £15/15/-.

Concerning members of the Society, did Council strike anybody's name off the list last year? Had any action been taken to expel those who merited expulsion?

There had been several actions by the Commonwealth for breaches of the National Health Act and Regulations.

Mr. Fegent said that some States had withdrawn from the Federal Council of Societies, but the Federal Council would meet at the same time as the P.A.A. Confer-ence and the matter should be discussed at that Confer-ence, when a report would be made back to the Society on what took place.

Mr. Cutler said the disparity between the fees was accounted for by the fact that the Federal Council was a per capita payment whereas the P.A.A. subscription



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was merely a nominal amount and not a capitation fee.

It was agreed that the matter should be discussed, if necessary, after the P.A.A. Conference.

In relation to disciplinary powers, in many instances people were suspended by the Federal authorities, and the suspension lasted for say only a month or so. Information should be sought from the other States.

The matter was listed for discussion by the P.A.A. Conference, at which Council would get the views of all States, because the National Health Act is a Commonwealth statute.

There being no further discussion, the motion for the adoption of the Annual Report, Balance Sheet and Accounts, was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

**Programme for 1956.**—Mr. Powell, the Vice-President, then outlined the programme for 1956.

**Post-Graduate Lectures.**—These had been an outstanding success and they would be continued. Professor Thorp would deliver ten lectures at the University, on Physiology, commencing on June 4. Further advice would be given prior to that date. Professor Thorp would be assisted by Mr. Cobham.

**Science Group Lectures.**—The system had been changed and the Science Group now arranged lectures every three months by persons of note.

Last Monday night, said Mr. Powell, Mr. Barry Brown gave a lecture on the First Addendum to the B.P. A further lecture would be delivered by a person to be chosen in three months time.

**First-Year Apprentice Lectures.**—These would again be conducted by Mr. Hall and Mr. Gostelow.

**Presentation of Registration Certificates.**—This ceremony had become an integral part of the Society's functions. Attendance was limited by the space available. The successful candidates and their friends were invited.

**Annual Dinner.**—All were eligible to come to the Annual Dinner. Mr. Powell appealed for Society members to attend the dinner, which would give it a little more than official flavour.

**The Annual Ball** would be held at the Trocadero on August 20.

**Address by Professor Winton, on April 16.**—Professor Winton would be addressing Society members and others in History House. Professor Winton was touring Australia on a lecturing scholarship. He was delivering a course of three lectures, one to Society members, at History House, entitled "The Action of Ductless Gland Extracts on the Kidney."

**P.A.A. Conference.**—This would be held during May, at Melbourne. It was open to all who cared to attend.

**Country Visits.**—Council would like to visit six centres during the year in collaboration with the Guild—say, Newcastle, Wollongong, Tamworth, Dubbo, Cootamundra and the Northern Rivers—exact locale not yet decided.

"That's the programme for the coming 12 months," concluded Mr. Powell. "I hope you will take advantage of what we are organising."

**Election of Councillors.**—Mr. Fegent said that the following Councillors had been re-elected unopposed—

Messrs. B. G. Fegent, G. G. Benjamin, J. F. Plunkett, H. W. Read, J. L. Townley and A. F. Winterton. (Applause.)

**Auditors.**—Resolved that Messrs. Holt & Thompson be reappointed as Auditors for the ensuing year.

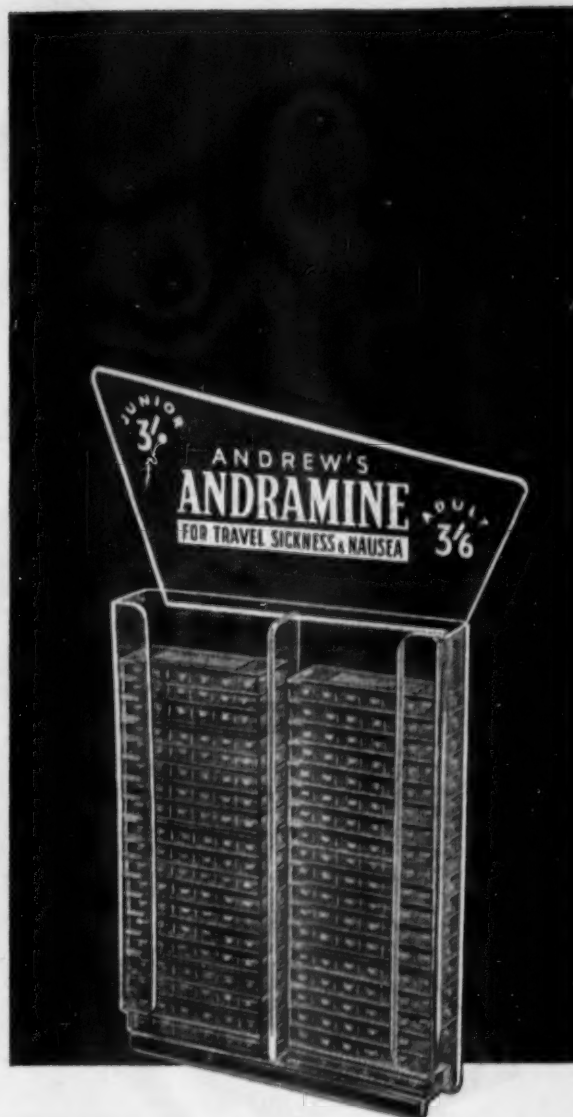
**Scrutineers.**—Mr. Fegent said that two were to be elected.

Mr. Cartwright nominated Mr. L. W. Smith, who declined.

Mr. Williams nominated Mr. Benjamin.

Mr. Fegent explained that Mr. Benjamin would be eligible for re-election to Council and it would be preferable for him not to act as a Scrutineer.

Mr. Cutler nominated Mr. Oscar Morris and Miss M. Sweeney.



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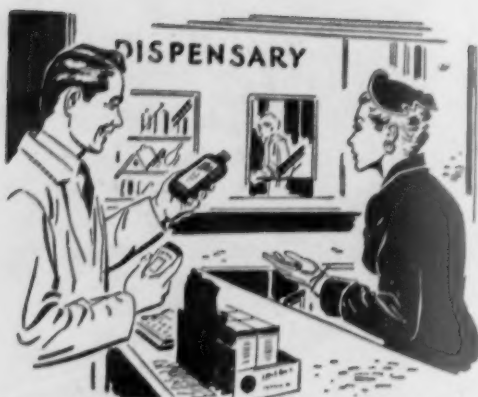
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## NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

It was resolved that Mr. Oscar Morris and Miss M. Sweeney be duly elected as Scrutineers for the forthcoming year.

**Presentation of Prizes.**—The President then presented prizes to the winners as follows—

(a) The Pharmaceutical Society's Materia Medica Prize — Mr. J. M. Eckert.

(b) The Pharmaceutical Society's Prize for First-Year Botany Students — Mr. G. M. Holder.

(c) The Ray Dodd Memorial Prize — First-Year Apprentices Examination—

First place — Miss P. J. Hall.

Second place — Miss M. J. Payne.

Third place — Mr. N. Duncan.

**S. W. Gayfer Bequest Essay Competition, 1955.**—Mr. Fegent said that two outstanding papers had been submitted and the adjudicators had been pleased to make the award to Mr. B. B. Williams. (Applause.)

Mr. Fegent then handed to Mr. Williams a cheque for £20.

Mr. Fegent said that an excellent paper had also been submitted by Mr. W. J. O'Reilly. He presented to Mr. O'Reilly a cheque for £10.

**Presidential Address.**—Mr. Fegent, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, then delivered his presidential address entitled "What do the Letters M.P.S. Mean" [The text of this address is published elsewhere in this issue.—Ed.]

At the conclusion of his address the president was complimented upon it. Mr. Plunkett said that he congratulated Mr. Fegent on the interesting thoughts contained in his address. Mr. Waters supported these remarks.

**General Business.**—The chairman then invited general discussion.

Mr. Price congratulated the president, Mr. Fegent, on the eminent position he had attained and also upon his address. Mr. Price said "At one stage Mr. Fegent was my apprentice. I have been a member of the Society for over 50 years; I consider I was born 20 years too soon."

Mr. Price said the profession now seemed to be "guided." (Laughter). "Henry Lawson used to come into my pharmacy for a pick-me-up. I wish you all success, Mr. President," said Mr. Price.

Mr. Lowrey said that as ex-president of the N.U.P.S.A he expressed appreciation of co-operation from the Society, especially during the N.U.P.S.A. Congress.

Mr. Williams moved that this meeting request Council to investigate the constructional matter contained in the President's address and report back to next year's Annual General Meeting.

Mr. Williams said he would also like to see academic dress for pharmacists and suggested a report back to next Annual General Meeting on this topic.

Mr. Harding seconded the motion.

It was suggested that Mr. Williams should elaborate on the matter of academic dress in writing. He agreed to do so.

The motion was put to the meeting and carried.

Mr. Waters expressed his appreciation of the Post-Graduate Lectures arranged by the Society. The Society was furthering education, which was increasingly necessary in view of the extra competition being met by the pharmacy. However, he was disappointed at the small numbers in attendance; many more could benefit from the lectures.

In reply to Mr. Williams, Mr. Fegent said that there had been no meetings of the Medico Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee during the past year, but in company with the Secretary, he had had discussions on the D.D. Regulations, etc., with the President and Secretary of the B.M.A.



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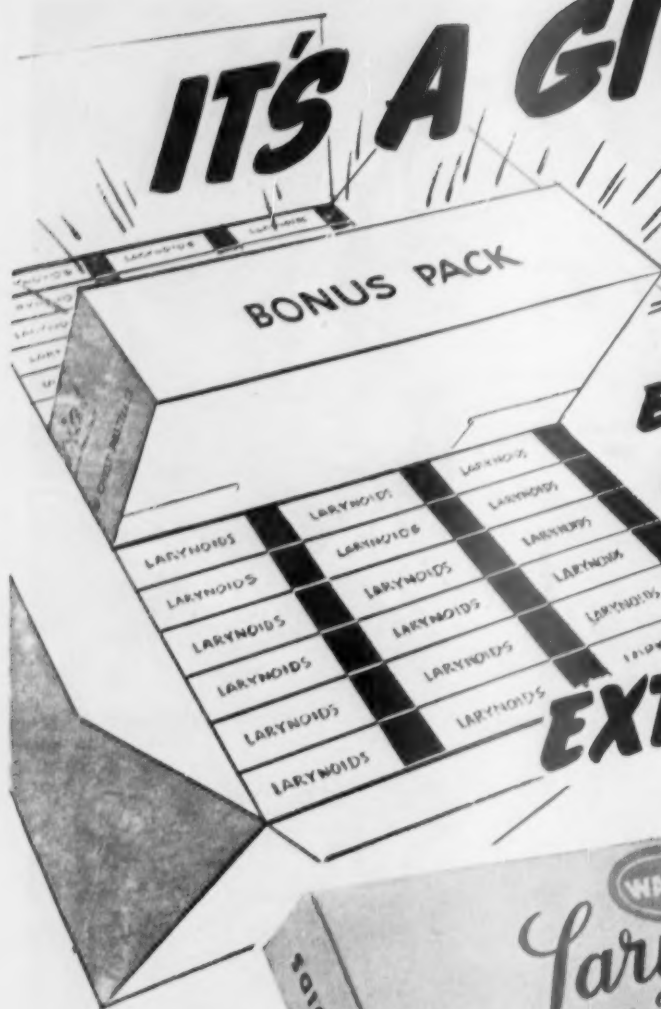
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Mr. Lowrey inquired what had eventuated concerning the new school of Pharmacy.

Mr. Fegent said that the money had not been granted specifically for a Pharmacy School, but to make space available for Pharmacy.

In company with Mr. Winterton and Mr. Read, he had waited on the Vice-Chancellor last year, seeking some relief for Pharmacy. The deputation had been told that the contract had been let for a new Chemistry School. In fact, the foundations were now being prepared.

At this point, Mr. Cartwright moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, for the manner in which he had conducted the meeting. Carried by acclamation.

There being no further general business, the chairman thanked the meeting for its approbation and declared proceedings closed.

#### APRIL MEETING OF THE COUNCIL

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales met at Science House, 157 Gloucester street, Sydney, on April 3, at 7.45 p.m.

**Present.**—Messrs. B. G. Fegent (President), E. G. Hall, K. A. Cartwright, H. W. Read, A. F. West, J. L. Townley, W. R. Cutler, J. Plunkett, K. H. Powell, A. F. Winterton.

**Mr. K. A. Cartwright.**—The President conveyed to Mr. Cartwright the congratulations of Council upon his election as a member of the State Branch Committee of the Guild.

**First Addenda to the B.P. 1953.**—It was decided to publish reference to the gazettal of the First Addenda to the B.P. 1953, in the same wording as that sent to the "A.J.P."

#### Election of Office-bearers—

**President.**—Mr. B. G. Fegent was re-elected as President of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales for the current year. (Applause.)

**Vice-President.**—Mr. K. H. Powell was re-elected as Vice-President. (Applause.)

**Treasurer.**—Mr. A. F. Winterton was re-elected as Treasurer. (Applause.)

It was resolved that the members of the following Committees be re-elected as follows:—

**Ethical, Education and Library.**—Messrs. B. G. Fegent, K. H. Powell, A. F. Winterton, H. W. Read, J. F. Plunkett, G. G. Benjamin and S. E. Wright.

**Legislative.**—Messrs. B. G. Fegent, K. H. Powell, A. F. Winterton, E. G. Hall, W. R. Cutler and K. A. Cartwright.

**Social.**—Messrs. B. G. Fegent, K. H. Powell, A. F. Winterton, G. G. Benjamin, J. F. Plunkett and J. L. Townley.

**Finance.**—Messrs. B. G. Fegent, K. H. Powell and A. F. Winterton.

**A.P.F. Revision.**—Messrs. S. E. Wright, H. W. Read, A. W. West, E. G. Hall, with power to co-opt.

**Honorary Members—Reviewal.**—It was decided to remove the name of O. C. V. Leggo (deceased) from the list of Honorary Members.

Honorary members were re-elected as follows:—

Professors H. R. Dew, C. E. Fawcett, J. C. Earl, C. G. Lambie, Harvey Sutton and R. H. Thorp; Doctors E. M. Watson, Adrien Albert, Roy Gardner and Byron L. Stanton; Messrs. F. C. Bennett, C. Delany, P. E. Cosgrave, E. F. Lipsham, A. W. McGibbony, A. R. Penfold, R. B. Scammell, A. T. S. Sissons, L. J. Thompson, W. Davies, David Dunn, E. E. Nye, Leonard Rayner, F. C. Kent, A. H. Newth, A. Rogers, R. C. Rowe and Miss D. K. Large.

**Federal Delegate—Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Societies of Australia.**—It was resolved to reappoint Mr. W. R. Cutler as delegate. The alternate delegate to be the President of the Society for the time being.

**State Liaison Committee.**—The President and Vice-president were elected as the Society's representatives on the State Liaison Committee.

**Medico-Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee.**—The President, Mr. B. G. Fegent, Mr. W. R. Cutler and Mr. J. L. Townley were elected to this committee.

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## NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

**Post-graduate Lectures, 1956.**—Lectures commence on June 4. Draft to be submitted by Professor Thorp. Mr. Fegent said there would be a series of ten lectures. Mr. Cutler inquired whether a precis of the lectures would be available.

**Address by Professor Winton.**—It was decided to publish reference to the lecture to be given on April 16, and to stress that Professor Winton is Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and Professor of Pharmacology at London University.

**Science Group Lecture.**—Mr. Read reported that there was a good attendance at the lecture on March 26, the Stawell Hall being comfortably full. The lecturer, Mr. Barry Brown, had done a good job.

It was decided to forward appropriate reference to the lecture for publication in the "A.J.P."

**P.A.A. Conference—Melbourne.**—Further remit.

It was resolved to confirm the remit sent to Mr. Kent on March 20, as suggested by Mr. Read, namely:—

"That all scholarships or any such study grant secured for Pharmacy on a Commonwealth basis by the Pharmaceutical Societies, the Pharmaceutical Service Guild or any other Pharmaceutical organisation, be administered by the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia."

Mr. Fegent said that Mr. Eric Scott had phoned stating that the golfers recently in Melbourne were ill-informed, and did not know anything about the P.A.A. Conference. He suggested that a circular be sent to Society members, stressing the advent of the Conference.

Mr. Hall said that Council should approach the Guild regarding a periodical news-sheet for the Society (a separate sheet).

It was decided that the President and Vice-President should interview the President and Vice-President of the Guild concerning the proposed publication of a news-sheet at appropriate times. The person responsible for the news-sheet to be Mr. K. H. Powell. Reference to the P.A.A. Conference to be placed in the first news-sheet.

It was decided to ask Mr. Kent for all remits submitted by May 1.

**First Year Apprentice Lectures.**—Dates to be reserved in the Stawell Hall or elsewhere.

Mr. Hall said that Mr. Gostelow could start at any time after May 1. Preferably the lectures should be held on Tuesdays.

It was expected that over 300 apprentices would attend this year, and proper accommodation must be provided.

It was decided that Mr. Fegent and Mr. Winterton should examine the Builders' Hall, at Milsons Point, to ascertain if it is suitable for the First Year Apprentice Lectures.

**Presentation of Registration Certificates.**—Mr. West reported briefly on this function, which took place on March 19.

It was decided to place on next month's agenda the item "Presentation of Registration Certificates," and to discuss whether there should be a guest speaker or not.

**Annual Dinner, 19/6/56.**—It was resolved to confirm booking of the Elizabeth Room at the Metropole Hotel for the Annual Dinner.

The persons to be invited to the dinner to be discussed at next meeting.

**Annual Meeting, March 29.**—Mr. West said it was the best Annual Meeting the Society had ever had.

Mr. Cutler referred to the probability of a guest speaker at the Annual General Meeting.

Regarding academic dress for pharmacists, Mr. Williams had been asked to submit his suggestion on paper.

**A.N.Z.A.A.S.**—Meeting of Section "O," Dunedin, N.Z., January, 1957.

After discussion it was resolved that the President and Dr. S. E. Wright be appointed as the Society's dele-

gates to the Conference and to represent the Society at Section "O."

Further details as to papers and transport to be discussed at a later stage.

**Commonwealth Bonds 3½%—£450.**—It was resolved to apply for redemption, and to apply the money received as an advance subscription to the next Commonwealth Loan.

**Correspondence.**—Mr. M. O'Sullivan, Parliament House, Sydney, expressing sincere thanks for the many courtesies received during period as Minister for Health. Received.

Mr. G. H. Bruce, R.S.S.A.I.L.A., advising that the Chemists' Sub-Branch offer sincere thanks for the use of the Society's rooms for meeting purposes during 1955.

Mrs. Doreen Baker, Coogee, thanking the Society on behalf of her husband for thoughtful expression of sympathy following recent accident.

Registrar, Pharmacy Board of N.S.W., advising that the Board has always requested the department to notify in the Government Gazette the fact of the advent of a new B.P. or Addenda.

F.P.S. Guild, Queensland, asking for a copy of the syllabus or curriculum of pharmacy students in N.S.W. —The Secretary said he had asked the Pharmacy Board and the University to supply details to Miss Brighouse.

Mr. W. Sheahan, Minister for Health, appreciating Society's congratulations on appointment to the portfolio of Minister for Health.

"The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy," advising that reprints of 12 articles by Professor Shaw on the subject of "Pharmacology for Pharmacy" are available for 1/- per copy.—It was moved and seconded that the Journal be asked to supply copies as per mailing list. The motion on being put to the meeting was defeated.—It was resolved to order 100 reprints from the "A.J.P.," and to advise in the Society's news-sheet that the reprints could be purchased for 1/-.

**Applications for Membership** were approved as follows:—

**Full Members.**—Jill Eunice Bailey, New Lambton; Kenneth John Berry, North Strathfield; Arthur James Birch, Wamberal; Roger James Colley, Leichhardt; Shirley Elizabeth Crennan, Wagga; Yvonne Maud Davies, Sydney; James Martin Eckert, Maroubra; William Bruce Ferguson, Chatswood; Paul Huolohan, Strathfield; John Arthur Joseph, Macksville; Judith Marie Joseph, Stanmore; Alison Hastings Kelso, Darling Point; Constance Fay Kemmis, Dubbo; Brian John Lawler, Rushcutter's Bay; Marek Liebesman, Pymble; Anne McGuinness, Kingsgrove; Elizabeth Ann McLellan, Naremburn; Alan Michael Marshall, Bondi Junction; Peter Beaumont Moodie, Bathurst; Elizabeth Geddes Mortensen, Collaroy Plateau; Brian Norton, Auburn; Charlotte Rosen, Rose Bay; Jill Florence Rossell, Kensington; Timothy William Ryan, Earlwood; John Ernest Sharp, Petersham; John Barry Smith, Penhurst; Mrs. Marianne Somogyi, Strathfield; Vincent Frederick Steer, West Tamworth; Mrs. Milda Taurins, Guildford; Helen Wong, Maroubra; and Robert William Kelsey, Mascot.

**Advancements to Full Membership.**—Judith Pauline Basha, Kensington; Bruce William Bellingham, Bellevue Hill; Ian David Craig, Mosman; Richard Athol Flanagan, Waratah; Charles John Hearne, Randwick; Jack Hillman, Waverley; James Alexander Jackson, Roseville; Grant Macleod-Jones, Ashfield; Harold Kenneth Menon, North Lambton; Bertrano Russell Pearce, Peakhurst; Cecilee Joy Robson, Merewether; Lance William Roper, Lewisham; Austin Thomas Sheath, Artarmon; Shirley Laura Watkins, Hurlstone Park; and Andrew Peter Sourry, Gosford.

**Associate Members.**—Kenneth Michael Carlton, Josephine Florence Chorley, Alan Pascoe Crook, Garry George Graham, Anthony Grima, Richard Charles Hibbard, Raimonde Margaret Mary Reilly, Marie Jenn Shirt.

The meeting terminated at 11.2 p.m.

# VICTORIA

## PERSONAL and GENERAL

### State News

Members in Victoria desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Editor (FJ5161).

Mr. R. A. Vanstan will be opening a pharmacy at cr. Neale and Hammer streets, Bendigo, on May 14.

Miss M. M. Loassel has accepted a permanent position with Mr. E. E. Huppert, St. Kilda.

Miss J. Fuga is managing Mr. N. E. J. Zerbe's pharmacy, Hampton.

Mr. J. C. Dollman has resigned his appointment with U.F.S. Dispensary, Cheltenham, and Mrs. R. C. Gluyas has accepted his position.

Miss D. McDonald was in charge of Morrow's Pharmacy, Daylesford, during Mr. and Mrs. C. Lelean's vacation.

Mr. A. R. Hibberd has opened a pharmacy at 7 Arcade road, Mont Albert North, with Mr. F. T. Dobie as manager.

### Business Changes

New pharmacies have been opened at the addresses indicated:

Mr. R. G. Stevenson, Lot 11, Bay road, Highett.

Mr. D. J. Hanan, 276 Whitehorse road, Balwyn.

Mr. A. R. Hibbard, 7 Arcade road, Mont Albert North.

The following pharmacies have changed hands:

Mrs. P. M. Cox, purchased from Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Starr, 73 Barker's road, Kew.

Mr. E. N. Starr, purchased from Mr. W. E. Clack, 275 Glenferrie road, Malvern.

Mr. N. B. Lloyd, purchased from Mr. T. J. Chambers, 229 Murrumbeena road, Murrumbeena.

Mr. R. G. Matson, purchased from Mr. G. W. Siebler, 237 Johnston street, Abbotsford.

Mr. V. G. Morieson Jr., purchased from Mr. E. A. Hiddle, 743B Gilbert road, West Preston.

### DEATH OF "GAY" BURSTON

Many chemists throughout Victoria will regret to learn of the death, on April 9, of Mr. Vivian Graydon ("Gay") Burstson, a senior executive of D.H.A. (Vic.) Pty. Ltd., and will join with us in expressing sincere sympathy to his widow and members of the family.

The late Mr. Burstson joined Duerdin & Sainsbury Limited as a lad in February, 1911; he had thus, at the time of his death, entered upon his forty-fifth year in the service of that company and its successors.

During the 1914-18 War he was for three years in the Army, including service overseas.

Throughout this long period of what can truly be called outstanding service to the company, he had experience covering every phase of its business, so that he was eminently qualified for the position he held most recently, namely that of Credit Manager. However, his position carried with it many more commitments than is implied by that title. He had personal acquaintance and friendship with a very large number of pharmaceutical chemists, particularly young people seeking his advice. Advice from him was sound and born of long experience, and we are confident that pharmacists, particularly those starting off in the profession, will sincerely miss him.

## MANAGERS AND RELIEVERS—APRIL LIST

Manager or Reliever	Pharmacy
Adamson, Miss L. . . . .	P. A. Crystal, Winchelsea
Barton, Mrs. E. M. . . . .	Miss P. E. Penfold, Surrey Hills
	B. J. Daniel, Camberwell
	C. H. Winnett, Lilydale
Billing, K. H. . . . .	D. C. Briggs, Yarrowonga
Broome, Miss J. . . . .	Monteath & Munro, Pakenham
Brown, E. E. . . . .	R. P. Hynes, Colac
Bromley, A. J. . . . .	W. E. Craig, Springvale
Burge, Miss B. E. . . . .	S. F. Byrnes, Preston
Burness, Mrs. . . . .	N. J. S. Turnbull, Toorak
Carlson, Miss . . . . .	H. Francis & Co., Myers, Melb.
	G. R. Hore
Cavallo, V. S. . . . .	A. J. Baker, Essendon
Cappadona, J. A. . . . .	Miss R. M. Barbaro, Collingw'd
Cosgrave, B. P. . . . .	L. D. Holstock, Montmorency
Daniel, J. . . . .	A. R. Pask, Melbourne
	J. Spencer
Digby, J. W. . . . .	H. E. Taylor, Dimboola
	A. K. Sanders, Bright
	E. J. Wilson, Wangaratta
	G. A. Whitford, Jeparit
Gor, H. . . . .	U.F.S. Dispensary, Collingwood
Golding, S. . . . .	U.F.S. Dispensary, Carlton
Graham, Mrs. . . . .	E. G. -Leete, Balaclava
	B. L. Miles, Kew
Gurry, L. J. . . . .	Miss E. A. O'Meara, Geelong
Hart, L. . . . .	J. F. Larsen, Highett
Halprin, M. . . . .	L. Rotman, Camberwell
	P. A. H. Wright, Springvale
Hamon, Miss S. . . . .	P. R. Barnet, Shepparton
Hattam, Miss G. . . . .	J. F. Gallagher, Armadale
Knight, Miss J. E. . . . .	J. A. Johns, Maffra
Kelley, F. . . . .	N. D. Myers, Croxton
Le Page, Miss B. . . . .	Miss Brooke, Glenferrie
Lore, D. A. V. . . . .	G. S. McNeill, Euroa
Leaman, J. . . . .	T. F. Jury, Newport
	E. J. Dean, Redcliffs
Miller, H. . . . .	M. Kerby, Richmond
	L. M. Lloyd, Sunbury
Mitchell, E. . . . .	A. Murie, St. Kilda
Park, I. M. . . . .	E. N. Butter, Albert Park
Rainey, A. J. . . . .	U.F.S. Dispensary, South Melb.
	J. Garvin, Moonee Ponds
	McNamara's Pharmacy, Fkston
	U.F.S. Dispensary, Fairfield
Rogers, V. J. . . . .	G. Rogers, Syndal
Roberts, Miss M. . . . .	Miss M. A. Paxton, East Kew
Shanahan, Miss . . . . .	Miss J. L. Date, Oakleigh
Shiell, Miss J. I. . . . .	Richard's Pharmacy, Camperdown
Smith, Miss D. . . . .	B. A. Brent, Belgrave
Stokie, D. G. . . . .	E. T. Tolmie, Southport, Qld.
	W. K. Lane, Burleigh Heads, Qld.
	R. J. Nance, Norman Park, Qld.
	Wright's Pharmacy, Ashgrove, Qld.
	Baxter's Pharmacy, Stone's Corner, Qld.
	D. McInnes, Fortitude Valley, Qld.
	Vining & Co., Murwillumbah, N.S.W.
	Barnett's Pharmacy, Moorooka, Qld.
Taylor, Miss E. . . . .	N. M. Bartley, Sorrento
Wilson, Miss V. . . . .	E. G. Heriot, Moonee Ponds

(No. 2)

## VITAMIN E IN MEDICINE

**STONE S.** Evaluation of vitamin E therapy in psychiatric disorders. *Diseases Nervous System* II, 355-61 (1950).

The 2800 cases treated with vitamin E included hospitalised psychotic patients and patients with epilepsy and office patients seen in the course of practice of neuropsychiatry. The dose of tocopherol given daily for long periods was 25 to 150 mg. The response to vitamin E treatment was almost invariably good. Patients became less easily fatigued, less irritable, had less indigestion, showed increased resistance to minor infections, and had a greatly improved sense of well-being. Discontinuation of treatment allowed a let-down and relapse in about 7 to 10 days. Associated side effects of interest were restoration of hair texture to normal, lesser incidence of greying of hair, and improvement of hypogenitalism.

Tocopherol administration was also of supplemental value in the treatment of menopausal tension and depressive states, involutional melancholia and manic depressive cases, schizophrenics, arteriosclerotic senile patients, psychomotor epileptics, patients with migraine headaches, patients with dysmenorrhea, and alcoholics.

**BOYD A.M., RATCLIFFE A.H., JEPSON R.P., and JAMES G.W.H.** Intermittent claudication. A clinical study. *J. Bone and Joint Surg.* 31B, 325-55 (1949).

Obliterative arterial disease is classified into three groups: primary thrombosis of the popliteal artery, juvenile obliterative arteritis (Buerger's disease), and senile obliterative arteritis. Various methods of treatment are discussed, and the need is emphasised for evaluating results in terms of relative severity or clinical type of the disease. Type 1 represents the condition in which blood supply and muscular demand are very nearly equal; Type 2, in which this equilibrium is attained only above the threshold for pain reaction, and activity is stopped by persistence of pain; and Type 3 in which the equilibrium cannot be reached because of unbearable pain.

Tocopherol, 400 mg. daily, is the only substance that has given consistently good results in cases other than Type 1. Of 72 patients classified as Type 2, 27 were completely relieved and 32 were markedly improved. The consistency with which there was a lag period of four to six weeks before improvement was most striking. After a few months of treatment there was obvious improvement in the appearance of the feet of the patients.

Inserted in the interests of Pharmacists by  
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## VICTORIA—Continued

### BILL TO CONTROL GROWING OF OPIUM POPPIES

The Minister of Health, the Hon. E. P. Cameron, moved for leave to bring in a Bill to control the cultivation of Opium poppies and certain other plants in the Legislative Council on April 17. The motion was agreed to and the Bill was brought in and read a first time.

#### Dr. ARTHUR TYE

His many friends in Victoria will be very interested in the news that Dr. Tye was recently appointed Associate Professor of Pharmacology at the Ohio State University, U.S.A.

Arthur Tye did an outstanding course at the Victorian College of Pharmacy, of which he is a Gold Medalist.

For some years he was in charge of the Department of Pharmacy at the Peking Medical Union (China), a large and splendidly equipped teaching hospital, developed under the Rockefeller Foundation.

During the second world war he did notable work, under great difficulties, in the production of essential drugs in China. For these services he was, after the cessation of hostilities, awarded a research fellowship at the Ohio University. There he remained on the staff of the Department of Pharmacy, and now becomes Associate Professor of Pharmacology.

We extend heartiest congratulations on the appointment and are confident we shall hear of his further successes.

#### DISCUSSION GROUP

The Discussion Group of the Pharmaceutical Society held a very successful meeting at the college on the night of April 11, with a large number in attendance. Mr. H. A. Braithwaite led the discussion on drug regulations generally, with special emphasis on Dangerous and Specified Drugs.

Mr. Braithwaite emphasised the necessity of keeping all Dangerous Drugs quite apart from other substances in the pharmacy. He referred to the Dangerous Drug Cupboard and mentioned that bulk and any reserve stock of Dangerous Drugs may be kept in a separate portion of a safe, provided that it is always locked and that the key is kept in the personal custody of the qualified chemist. A record must be made in the Dangerous Drug register to this effect.

At this stage Mr. Braithwaite offered to answer questions pertaining to the storage of Dangerous Drugs.

It is important to place the cancelled stamp on the item of the prescription and not in an obscure corner. It is not satisfactory for a chemist to dispense a prescription for a Dangerous Drug merely on the phone order of a doctor. The obligation of forwarding the prescription lies with the prescriber. In addition, recording in the register should be made at the time of dispensing—do not wait until receiving the prescription. The chemist's arrangement to supply a Dangerous Drug must come from the prescriber himself and not from his nurse or anyone else.

Mr. Braithwaite also referred to the fact that many drugs which are not potentially Dangerous Drugs may be converted to Dangerous Drugs very easily and thus be used for addiction.

Philcodeine, although it has a codeine-like action, is not a derivative of codeine, but of Morphine. At present, all preparations containing 0.2 per cent. or more are controlled under Part I of the Second Schedule and require a poisons book entry. We have an example of above with Sednets.

Mr. Braithwaite mentioned the addict and warned of the type of thing likely to be encountered with these cases. If a chemist suspects that a drug is being used

# IODEX

REGD.

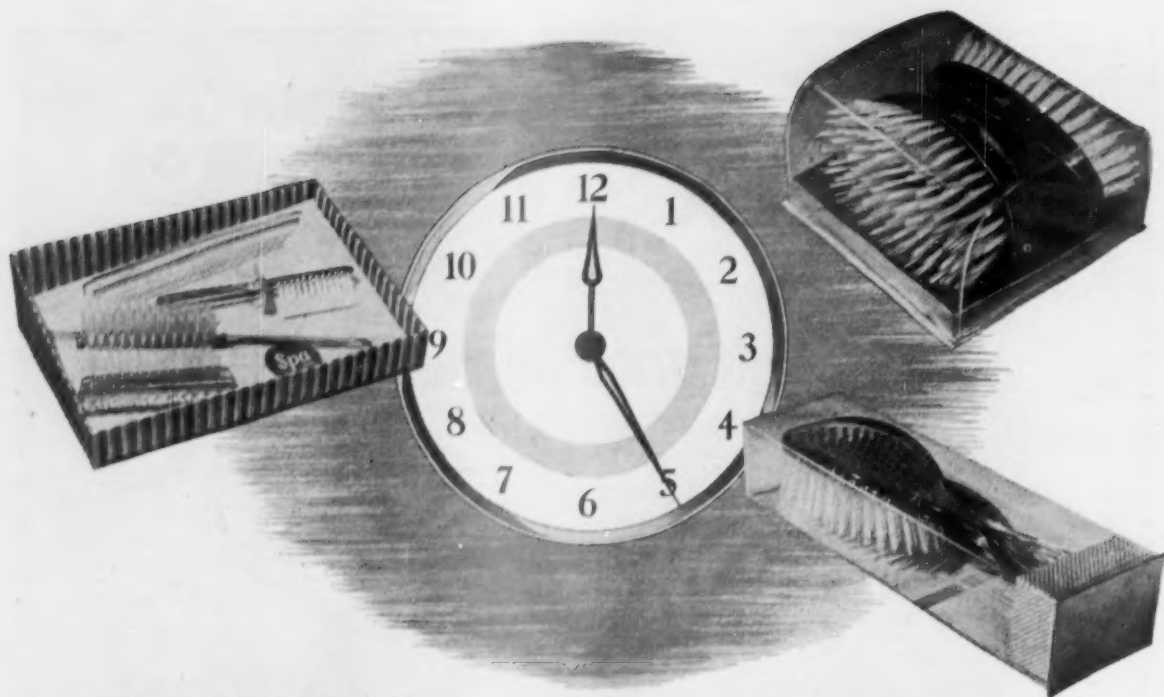
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for addiction then he should check up before dispensing the prescription. It is advised to regard with suspicion a person outside one's immediate area who is repeatedly obtaining a quantity of a Dangerous Drug. Again, if the practitioner is not available, do not supply the addict with any Dangerous Drug to tide him over.

A prescription for a Dangerous Drug or Specified Drug from a doctor in another State may not be dispensed.

Mr. Braithwaite then proceeded to give a brief outline on the requirements for Specified Drugs. He advised a strict compliance with the regulations covering these.

Lithium Salts, which in the past have been used for rheumatism, have more recently been used in high dosage for mental disorders. Another drug, Chlorpromazine, and the Rauwolfia series, are being used quite freely for this purpose, too. Mr. Braithwaite mentioned that patients in mental hospitals were getting a considerable measure of relief from the controlled use of these drugs. He warned, however, that wrongly administered, these drugs could be ineffective. It has been urged to place Pressor and Depressor substances under control but there are worrying technical problems to be dealt with.

Mr. Braithwaite then invited queries from the audience and clarified many doubts regarding the supply of Specified Drugs.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the President, Mr. Geoff Treleaven, extended thanks to Mr. Braithwaite on behalf of those present for the valuable information he had imparted. He also congratulated him on the honour of being the new President-Elect for the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia.

—CARMEL YOUNES, Publicity Officer.

#### CHEMISTS' GOLF: INTERSTATE VISIT

Victorians were hosts during the month of March to their Interstate visitors. New South Wales had a full complement, whilst Queensland was well represented.

Visitors reaching Melbourne by boat and air on Sunday, March 11, were motored on arrival to 39 Avoca street, South Yarra, the home of Victorian President Ted Beacham and his wife, who welcomed them, together with the Victorian Committee and country members.

A lavish buffet tea was provided, and it was evident that a lot of thought and care had gone into the entertaining of the happy party. Ted and his wife are certainly most genial and entertaining hosts. It was quite late when the tired travellers dispersed to their hotels and homes.

Monday ushered in the first golf outing. Jupiter Pluvius, no doubt exhausted with his deluging of New South Wales and Queensland, refrained from any interference with the weather. Sunshine and calm were the order of the day, and were a tonic to the visitors.

Metropolitan Golf Club was the venue, and the highlight of the day was the arrival of His Excellency the Governor of Victoria, General Sir Dallas Brooks, to have lunch and join the chemists at golf. He played very well, and with a little extra help from his partner might have been the ultimate winners. The course and appointments were excellent.

Commonwealth Golf Club catered for us on Tuesday, and the play was highly meritorious and exciting. Many fine cards were returned.

#### Annual Meeting

During the morning the annual meeting of the Interstate Association was held. Ted Beacham was elected unopposed President for the coming year, and the retiring President, Alan Weir, Vice-President.

Queensland applied for membership of the Association, and it was unanimously decided to embrace Queensland in the Association.

Ted Beacham (President) welcomed the entry of Queensland to membership, remarking that another

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(Branch Secretary, C. Carlisle.)

QUEENSLAND: Drysdale's Chambers,  
4 Wickham Street, Brisbane.  
(Branch Secretary, Miss D. Brighouse.)

SOUTH AUSTRALIA: Churchill Building (First Floor),  
61-63 Gawler Place, Adelaide.  
(Branch Secretary, O. H. Walter.)

WESTERN AUSTRALIA: C/o Technical College,  
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(Branch Secretary, F. W. Avenell.)

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## VICTORIA—Continued

milestone had been reached, and he hoped that further States would later apply for membership.

Bert Asprey, President of Queensland Chemist Golfers' Club, thanked the members for their support and the acceptance of his club within the Association. He asked that the next Interstate tournament be held in Brisbane in May, 1957, where his State would be ready and willing to sponsor the event.

It was agreed that the next Interstate meeting be in Brisbane, as requested.

After lunch golf was the order of the day, and the championship (Interstate) was played concurrently with the competition. This was won by Brian Daly, who replaced the holder, L. Skinner, the margin being one stroke.

At the conclusion of play the visitors and Victorians adjourned to "Dynevor," St. Kilda, where the official welcome was staged, and all participated in an excellent buffet dinner. Speeches were short.

Wednesday broke dull and showery, but quickly cleared to a fine day. All journeyed by buses to Barwon Heads Golf Club, via Geelong. A wonderful day ended with dinner at the clubhouse and a safe return to Melbourne.

Thursday was set aside to relax after the earlier strenuous days. Only players taking part in the teams match took part in practice for Friday's big effort.

Friday at Royal Melbourne East Course saw the play-off for the Samuel Fripp Memorial Cup between Victoria and New South Wales (the holders). Victoria won by four matches to three, and hold the cup for the year 1956-57.

Better golf or keener has hardly ever been played for this trophy. Some of the matches were extremely close. A. Hallett took L. Skinner, N.S.W., to the 21st hole before succumbing. Other matches were equally close but not so protracted.

The day closed with a farewell dinner and presentation of trophies won during the week. Naturally the presentation of the cup to the winning team aroused much enthusiasm. Many congratulatory speeches were made. Toasts were given and honoured musically.

During the evening the Hon. Secretary, Mr. R. W. Brodrick, was presented with a silver tea service by the visiting Presidents of N.S.W. and Queensland clubs on behalf of their members, as a mark of appreciation for his efforts in bringing the week to a most successful conclusion.

### Results

Following is the list of trophy winners:—

**Monday: Metropolitan Golf Club. Four-ball Stableford Handicap**

Winners: J. Storman-L. Fripp, 48 points.  
Runners-up: B. Asprey-T. Fisher, 46 points.  
Best Visitor: B. Daly, 38 points.  
Best Victorian: A. Hallett, 39 points.

**Tuesday: Commonwealth Golf Club**

Championship, scratch: B. Daly, 32 points.  
Runner-up: L. Skinner, 31 points.  
Four-ball Stableford Handicap:  
Winners: J. Montague-C. Hoffmann, 46 points.  
Runners-up: H. Eizenberg-H. Herdsman, 40 points, on count back from B. Daly and G. Fawaz.  
Best N.S.W.: L. Skinner, 34 points. Best Vic.: J. Schaffer, 35 points.

**Wednesday: Barwon Heads Golf Club**

Four-ball Best-ball Stableford Handicap:  
Winners: V. Payne-D. Ramsay, 43 points.  
Runners-up: W. Timmony-A. B. Chater, 42 points.  
Best N.S.W.: P. Hollingsworth, 35 points, on count back from R. Frew.  
Best Vic.: J. Coates, 36 points.

#### Friday: Royal Melbourne Golf Club

Four-ball Best-ball Stableford Handicap:  
Winners: E. Beacham-J. Young, 43 points.  
Runners-up: H. Henshall-J. Richardson, 42 points.  
Best N.S.W.: R. Walters, 34 points.  
Best Vic.: S. Buscombe, 33 points.

#### Samuel Fripp Memorial Cup

Victoria defeated N.S.W., 4 matches to 3.  
H. Eizenberg (N.S.W.) defeated N. J. Turnbull (Vic.), 3 and 1.  
L. Skinner defeated A. Hallett, lost at 21st.  
B. Daly defeated S. M. Ross, 5 and 3.  
W. Timmony lost to F. Kolbe, 2 and 1.  
W. Northam lost to G. Fawaz, 6 and 4.  
W. Rourke lost to A. Reid, 1 down.  
J. Plunkett lost to W. J. Cornell, 4 and 3.

#### ADDITIONS TO THE REGISTER OF PROPRIETARY MEDICINES

The following additions to the Register of Proprietary Medicines, published in accordance with the provisions of the Health (Proprietary Medicines) Act 1942, Section 8, were notified in the Victorian Government Gazette on April 18:—

Distinctive Name of Proprietary Medicine	Serial Number	Date of Registration
A.C.T.H.—Depot	5092	11.4.56
Acudex	5048	11.4.56
Adaptoplast First Aid Dressing	5029	11.4.56
Antiseptic and Healing Ointment	5002	11.4.56
Asthmapulv	5054	11.4.56
Bis Rhu Stomach Mixture	5032	11.4.56
Bi-Stabillin	5066	11.4.56
Boudie's Stomachic Mixture	5033	11.4.56
Bronchitis Mixture	5052	11.4.56
Bylatonic Syrup	5028	11.4.56
Casydrol Oral	5060	11.4.56
Cheshire's B.M.R. Powder	4997	11.4.56
Cheshire's Croupex	4999	11.4.56
Cheshire's Herbal Cough Mixture	4998	11.4.56
Cheshire's Menthol Compound	5000	11.4.56
Cheshire's Ointment	5001	11.4.56
Chloromycetin Ampoules	5107	11.4.56
Chloromycetin - Hydrocortisone Ophthalmic	5108	11.4.56
Chloromycetin Topical 5 per cent.	5109	11.4.56
Cicatrín	4995	11.4.56
Cobalmin	5110	11.4.56
Cobastab	5067	11.4.56
Compactoid Boil Plasters	5030	11.4.56
Cortef Intravenous	5093	11.4.56
Cortef Ointment 1 per cent.	5094	11.4.56
Cortef Ointment 2.5 per cent.	5095	11.4.56
Cortef Suspension	5096	11.4.56
Cortef Tablets	5097	11.4.56
Cortic Tablets	5077	11.4.56
Cortisone Acetate Ophthalmic Ointment	5098	11.4.56
Cortisone Acetate Suspension	5099	11.4.56
Cortisone Acetate Tablets	5100	11.4.56
Corvotone	5068	11.4.56
Coryzal	5009	11.4.56
Craven's N.R.G. Tonic	5026	11.4.56
Delta Cortef Tablets 5 mg.	5101	11.4.56
Dermín-V Ointment	5021	11.4.56
Dextran-Benger	5061	11.4.56
Dextraven	5062	11.4.56
Diarrhoea Mixture	5041	11.4.56
Duostab	5089	11.4.56
Ephredose	5024	11.4.56
Erythromycin Tablets	5102	11.4.56
Eskamel	1218	11.4.56
Fertone Tablets	5017	11.4.56
Gastritis Mixture	5042	11.4.56
Gaunson's Bronchitis Mixture	5055	11.4.56
Glycol Thymos	5034	11.4.56
Hair Tonic	5035	11.4.56
Headache Mixture	5043	11.4.56

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MEGGESON Pastilles — glycerine and blackcurrant. Retail price	2/11
MEGGESON Pastilles — glycerine lemon and honey. Retail price	2/11

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V22

**VICTORIA—Continued**

Distinctive Name of Proprietary Medicine	Serial Number	Date of Registration
"Hibitane" branch Chlorhexidine Concentrate 2 per cent. . . . .	5112	11.4.56
"Hibitane" branch Chlorhexidine Diacetate . . . . .	5113	11.4.56
Hives Mixture . . . . .	5010	11.4.56
Hoddle Children's Cough Syrup	5003	11.4.56
Hoddle Cold Sore Lotion . . . . .	5004	11.4.56
Hoddle Cough Mixture containing Senega and Ammonia . . . . .	5011	11.4.56
Hood's Cold and Influenza Mixture . . . . .	5057	11.4.56
Hood's Feverish Cold Mixture . . . . .	5056	11.4.56
Hopcroft's Cherry Linctus . . . . .	5036	11.4.56
Hopcroft's Rhu-Mint . . . . .	5037	11.4.56
Hyalase . . . . .	5063	11.4.56
Hyne's Resto Tonic . . . . .	5025	11.4.56
Iodised Throat Tablets . . . . .	5044	11.4.56
Jayne's Catarrh Inhalant . . . . .	5039	11.4.56
Jayne's Diarrhoea and Stomach Mixture . . . . .	5038	11.4.56
Jayne's Neuritis Special . . . . .	5040	11.4.56
Johnson's Baby Cream . . . . .	5111	11.4.56
Martin and Pleasance Inhalation Masse Nipple Cream . . . . .	5045	11.4.56
Medallion Tonic with Vitamin B <sub>1</sub>	5073	11.4.56
Moonee Product for Scalp and Hair . . . . .	4996	11.4.56
Mycifradin Sulfate Tablets . . . . .	5018	11.4.56
Myciguent Ointment . . . . .	5103	11.4.56
Nu-lax . . . . .	5104	11.4.56
Nux Vomica IX Tincture and Pills	5013	11.4.56
Optone Eye Drops . . . . .	5046	11.4.56
Avocyclin Ampoules . . . . .	5015	11.4.56
Avocyclin M. Ampoules . . . . .	5058	11.4.56
Paminal Elixir . . . . .	5059	11.4.56
Pamine Bromide Tablets . . . . .	5105	11.4.56
Paramisan Sodium . . . . .	5106	11.4.56
Pectal Cough Syrup . . . . .	5075	11.4.56
Pepsillide Compound . . . . .	5023	11.4.56
Poppylastic Corn Straps . . . . .	5007	11.4.56
Pro-stabillin (Oily) Procaine Penicillin G—Oily Injection . . . . .	5074	11.4.56
Pro-Stabillin Procaine Penicillin G—A.S. Aqueous Suspension . . . . .	5070	11.4.56
Pro-Stabillin Procaine Penicillin G for Aqueous Suspension . . . . .	5053	11.4.56
Pro-Stabillin Suspension Procaine Penicillin G . . . . .	5071	11.4.56
Pycazide . . . . .	5072	11.4.56
Romilar Syrup . . . . .	5076	11.4.56
Romilar Tablets . . . . .	5064	11.4.56
Sacchar-12 Tablets . . . . .	5065	11.4.56
Sanoid Boil Treatment . . . . .	5078	11.4.56
Savlon Antiseptic Cream . . . . .	5031	11.4.56
Senega and Ammonia Compound	5022	11.4.56
Serpina Tablets . . . . .	5047	11.4.56
Sigma Benzoids Anaesthetic—Antiseptic Lozenges . . . . .	5005	11.4.56
Sigma Cold Sore Lotion . . . . .	5008	11.4.56
Sigma Extract of Malt . . . . .	5079	11.4.56
Sigma Extract of Malt with Cod Liver Oil . . . . .	5080	11.4.56
Sigma Sweetened Milk of Magnesia . . . . .	5081	11.4.56
Sigma Toothache Drops . . . . .	5082	11.4.56
Siguient Hycor . . . . .	5083	11.4.56
Siguient Neomycin . . . . .	5084	11.4.56
Siguient Ophthalmic Bacitracin and Neomycin . . . . .	5085	11.4.56
Slenda-Vita . . . . .	5086	11.4.56
Slip Carr's Olympic Embrocation	5019	11.4.56
Somnone Capsules . . . . .	5020	11.4.56
Squaw Corn Cure . . . . .	5087	11.4.56
Streptomycin Specia . . . . .	5012	11.4.56
Sulphacillin Dental Cones . . . . .	5051	11.4.56
	5088	11.4.56

Distinctive Name of Proprietary Medicine	Serial Number	Date of Registration
Tarquinor Cream . . . . .	5014	11.4.56
Travel Sickness Tablets . . . . .	5016	11.4.56
Tromax Liquid Glucose . . . . .	5089	11.4.56
Tromax Senna Powder . . . . .	5090	11.4.56
Tromax Sulphur Ointment B.P. . . . .	4993	11.4.56
Tromax Zinc Ointment . . . . .	4994	11.4.56
Vermazine Worm Syrup . . . . .	5091	11.4.56
Vicks Cetamium Throat Tablets . . . . .	5006	11.4.56
Vit-O-Phos . . . . .	5027	11.4.56
Zicthol . . . . .	5049	11.4.56
Zicthol Green . . . . .	5050	11.4.56

## PHARMACY BOARD

## Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of Victoria met at 360 Swanston street, Melbourne, on April 11, at 10 a.m.

**Present.**—Mr. W. R. Iliffe (President) in the Chair, Messrs. S. J. Baird, H. A. Braithwaite, A. W. Callister, N. C. Manning, A. W. McGibbony, F. C. Kent (Registrar) and T. G. Allen (Minutes Secretary).

**Correspondence.**—Correspondence submitted included the following:—

To the manufacturers of a proprietary medicine querying the claim on the label that the preparation was manufactured by a pharmaceutical chemist.

To the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain intimating that the Board would be prepared to supervise the practical experience in an approved pharmacy in Victoria of a person who had completed the academic course in pharmacy in Great Britain.

To a country chemist stating that the Board could not sanction the use of a sign "Chemist Agent" on depot premises at which a registered pharmaceutical chemist was not in attendance.

From a pharmaceutical chemist expressing regret at inadvertently failing to cancel a prescription for a Specified Drug which he had dispensed.

To the Victorian Guild advising that a photographic chemical preparation to which it had referred in correspondence was not a scheduled poison and stating that photographic chemicals which were scheduled were not exempt from control.

From the Health Department stating that a medical practitioner had advised that chemists in a country town had intimated that they had been told by the Board that they could not dispense prescriptions for preparations containing Heroin under any circumstances. A reply by the Registrar to the effect that this advice had never been tendered to anyone at any time was endorsed, and the Registrar was directed to write to the chemists concerned explaining the position.

To the Department of Health conveying recommendation that as from December, 1956, the annual registration renewal fee be fixed at £3/3/-.

From an apprentice who had completed all but six weeks of an apprenticeship requesting that six months National Service Training with the R.A.A.F. be accepted in lieu of that period. Most of the training time would be served in the pharmacy of the R.A.A.F. hospital in full-time pharmaceutical duties. It was resolved that in view of the special circumstances the application be approved.

**Observation of Specified Drugs Regulations.**—A communication urging the Board to control the Dangerous Drugs Regulations—more particularly in regard to the sale of Specified Drugs—was considered together with a proposal from a chemist that the Board should arrange for representatives to address chemists in a particular area. After discussion it was decided that the Board should send representatives by arrangement with the Guild to address members in the various zones on the requirements of the Regulations and the necessity for strict compliance.

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and anhydrous)	MONO-CALCIUM
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SODIUM ACID	Calcium Phosphate)
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## VICTORIA—Continued

**"Malathion".**—Inquiry was made concerning the position of this preparation in relation to the Poisons Schedules. It was advised that the substance had not as yet been brought within the scope of the Schedules. The Board considered that control was necessary, and resolved that the question be referred to the Poisons Schedules Advisory Committee.

**Corrosive Substances.**—A letter was received requesting the Board to examine a claim which was printed on a label "non-toxic, non-corrosive, non-injurious, safe and efficient." It was reported that a child had swallowed some of this and had been seriously ill for many months. The Registrar said that a preliminary examination by a chemist on the staff of the College of Pharmacy indicated that the preparation was very alkaline, but it was doubtful if it was covered in any of the Schedules to the Poisons Act. It was resolved that further inquiry be made.

**Specified Drugs—Proposal to Distribute Lines.**—The State Branch Committee of the Guild wrote forwarding a suggestion made by a member that a card should be prepared and issued showing prescriptions which are not legal to supply over the counter without a prescription. After discussion it was agreed that such a card be prepared. Mr. Manning undertook to draw up a list of the preparations for approval by the Board. The President said arrangements were in hand also for the preparation of a summary of the law relating to the prescribing and dispensing of Dangerous Drugs and Specified Drugs for circulation to medical practitioners. A list of the principal lines concerned would be sent out with the summary, and a notice to that effect had already been published in a B.M.A. circular to members.

**Chemist Before the Board.**—A chemist who had been convicted on several charges of breaches of the Dangerous Drugs Regulations attended the meeting at 12 noon by direction of the Board to give such information and explanation as the Board required. After the chemist had been questioned and given certain explanations he was addressed by the President, who said that the Board could have called upon him by Summons to show cause why his name should not be removed from the Pharmaceutical Register by reason of the convictions. He had, however, decided to give him an opportunity of making some explanation. He pointed out that the chemist had failed in his duty by accepting the word of a customer that prescriptions had been issued by a doctor without confirming such statements. Dangerous Drugs should not be supplied without written prescription or, in the case of emergency, on a verbal order from a medical practitioner direct to the chemist. The chemist before the Board also, he said, was grossly mistaken in thinking that entries should be made in the Dangerous Drugs Register only when the prescriptions were received and not at the actual time of dispensing. Failure to cancel prescriptions was another grave omission. After dealing with other breaches, the President suggested to the chemist that he should make himself much more familiar with the requirements of the Regulations, and that he should remember that he was a member of a profession which was very jealous of its privileges and of the services it rendered to the public. The Board did not like any chemist to do things that would rob the profession of the honourable position it held. He concluded by saying that much more serious action could be expected if further breaches of the law were reported.

**Dangerous Drugs, Poisons and Pharmacy Regulations.**—The Registrar reported that the supply of roneoed books was exhausted. Quotations had been obtained for printing of the Regulations for issue in loose-leaf form. It was resolved that one of the quotations be

accepted and that the work of printing be proceeded with at once.

**Dangerous Drugs Schedule.**—A recommendation from the United Nations Organisation concerning the addition of a new item to the Schedule of Dangerous Drugs was received through the Health Department, and it was resolved that the Board recommend to the Governor in Council that the substance be added to the Schedule.

**Formal Business.**—The following formal business was transacted:—

**Applications for Registration.**—Atkinson, Judith Rose; Blakeley, Margaret Forbes; Field, Ian Lewis; Halperin, Bernard; Joseph, Raymond David; Klvac, Eva Mary; Levy, Pamela Eva; Lilburne, Harold Maxwell; Moore, Robert Darby; Park, Ian Malcolm; O'Connor, Hugh Vincent; Rinks, Erna Gaida; Trounce, Robert Hendy; Burge, Beryl Edith; Curtis, Graham Lindsay; Dodd, John Gordon; Eskdale, Clemence Wendy; Hanton, Shirley; Kerr, Leslie Robert; Milne, Ian George; Stein, Dorothy Ursula; Werner, Neil Francis; Yule, Ian Hamilton; Jablonski, Manfred; Cobcroft, Athol Joseph; Delbridge, Christine Dorothy; Mathieson, Allen George; McKercher, James Alan; Cavallo, Vincent Salvatore; Stone, Phillip.

**Restoration to Register.**—Grimmins, James Edmund; Bateman, Francis Gough; Solomons, Reuben; Copeland, George Anthony.

**Apprenticeship Indentures Registered.**—23.

**Apprenticeship Indentures Transferred.**—6.

**Certificates of Identity Issued.**—12.

**Certificates of Exemption Issued.**—27.

**Licences as General Dealers in Poison.**—3.

**Licences to Sell Poisonous Substances.**—10.

**Licences as Wholesale Sellers of Dangerous Drugs.**—1.

**Licences for Hospitals to Possess Dangerous Drugs.**—8.

**Opium Permits Issued.**—8.

**Finance.**—The Hon. Treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement, and accounts totalling £698/17/3 were passed for payment.

At 1.40 p.m. the Board adjourned until April 18.

## PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

### Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria met at 360 Swanston street, Melbourne, on April 4, at 9.30 a.m.

**Present.**—Mr. E. Scott (President) in the Chair, Messrs. S. J. Baird, L. A. Hamon, F. W. Johnson, L. Long, V. G. Morieson, J. R. Oxley, C. P. A. Taylor, F. C. Kent (Secretary) and T. G. Allen (Minutes Secretary). Mr. K. G. Attiwill (Public Relations Secretariat) was also in attendance.

**Election of President.**—After the confirmation of the minutes of the March meeting, Mr. Scott announced that his term of office as President had expired. He thanked the members of the Council for their support throughout the year, and called on the Secretary to take the Chair for the purpose of receiving nominations for the office of President.

Mr. Johnson nominated Mr. Scott for re-election. This nomination was supported by Mr. Taylor, and as there were no other nominations, the Secretary declared Mr. Scott re-elected as President for the ensuing year. Mr. Scott resumed the Chair and thanked the Council members for the honour they had done him.

**Vice-President.**—Mr. Taylor nominated Mr. F. W. Johnson for the position of Vice-President, and in doing so, paid tribute to the intelligent approach Mr. Johnson had made to all the problems presented at the Council table, and the amount of work he had done as Chairman of the Education Committee and A.P.F. Management Committee, etc. The nomination was seconded by Mr. Baird, who said he had the highest regard for Mr. Johnson's ability. There were no other nomina-

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## VICTORIA—Continued

tions and Mr. Johnson was therefore elected Vice-President.

**Honorary Treasurer and Honorary Librarian.**—Mr. S. J. Baird was re-elected Honorary Treasurer for the ensuing year, and Mrs. Crawford Honorary Librarian.

**Committees.**—The following committees were appointed:—

1. **Education Committee:** Mrs. P. A. Crawford, Messrs. A. G. Davis, A. L. Hull, F. W. Johnson, L. Long, J. R. Oxley and G. H. Williams.

2. **Finance Committee:** Messrs. E. Scott, F. W. Johnson and S. J. Baird.

3. **Hospital Dispensing Committee:** Messrs. E. C. McClelland, G. L. Belleville, L. Long, R. B. Lumley, W. R. Iliffe, F. N. Lee and S. M. Adams.

4. **A.P.F. Revision Committee:** Dr. Byron L. Stanton, Miss E. M. Witt, Messrs. P. A. Berry, S. J. Baird, H. A. Braithwaite, A. W. Callister, R. I. Hamilton, A. L. Hull, F. W. Johnson, C. B. MacGibbon, N. C. Manning and E. E. Nye.

5. **Year Book Committee:** Mr. V. G. Morieson, Mrs. P. A. Crawford, Miss E. M. Witt, Messrs. A. G. Davis, A. L. Hull, L. Long and G. H. Williams.

6. **Building Committee:** Messrs. S. J. Baird, A. G. Davis, L. A. Hamon, E. Scott, C. P. A. Taylor, N. C. Manning and A. T. S. Sissons.

7. **Social Committee:** Mrs. P. A. Crawford, Messrs. A. L. Hull, F. W. Johnson, L. Long and J. R. Oxley.

8. **A.P.F. Management Committee:** Messrs. F. W. Johnson, A. W. Callister, R. I. Hamilton, A. L. Hull, J. R. Oxley and F. H. Burton.

9. **Ethics Committee:** Mrs. P. A. Crawford, Messrs. F. W. Johnson and L. Long.

10. **Selection Committee:** Messrs. H. A. Braithwaite, A. G. Davis, F. W. Johnson, A. T. S. Sissons and the Secretary.

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11. **Publicity Committee:** It was resolved that this committee be discontinued.

12. **Tripartite and Liaison Committees:** It was agreed that representatives of the Council be appointed as the occasion required to participate in discussions with other bodies.

In this connection Mr. Long said members of the Council had heard vague remarks concerning alterations to the Act in relation to apprentices. He expressed the opinion that the full Council should be given complete knowledge on these matters which came within its jurisdiction, as the authority responsible. He felt that a committee, which might be termed a "vigilance committee," should be appointed for the purpose of keeping the Council advised in such matters.

The President said he agreed with much of what Mr. Long said, but he could assure members of the Council that no move of any importance would take place without the full knowledge of the Council. After further discussion it was resolved that a committee to be known as the Liaison and Legislative Committee, should be appointed, and that it should comprise members of the Executive and Mr. Oxley.

**Correspondence.**—Formal correspondence was tabled and the following letters dealt with:—

To Mr. N. C. Manning, thanking him for gift of microscope and offer of annual prize.

To Mr. K. Hodgson, conveying thanks for offer of annual prize of £10/10/-.

To recent graduates, congratulating them and inviting them to take up full membership.

To Sigma Company Ltd., conveying thanks for its offer to purchase and distribute 3000 copies of the Dose Book to be published by the Society, and to distribute copies to medical practitioners, medical students and pharmacy students.

From a country member, enquiring about the availability of books from the College Library. Advised a number of books available which would be forwarded to any country member on request. A member of the Council pointed out that the Society at one time issued a catalogue of all books available for lending to members. It was resolved that the Honorary Librarian be requested to inquire into the matter of reprinting the catalogue and publishing amongst members the facilities available.

From R. R. Myerscough (former Galen Scholar), forwarding a donation of £16/16/- to Building Fund.

**New Members.**—The following new members were balloted for and elected:—

**Full Members:** Frank Alfred Kelley, Daryl Robert Moore, Charles Anthony Wurf.

**Full Members, Transfer from Apprentice Members:** Judith Rose Atkinson, Margaret Forbes Blakeley, Beryl Edith Burge, Graham Lindsay Curtis, John Aelred Daniel, Frederick Thomas Doble, Ian Lewis Field, Bernard Halperin, John Anthony Jacono, Raymond David Joseph, Pamela Eva Levy, Harold Maxwell Lilburne, Robert Hendy Troupe, Ian Hamilton Yule.

**Apprentice Members:** Peter Adams, Maurice William Allen, Leonard Arthur Amiet, Brian Alfred Atkins, Jillian Noelle Baker, John Sidney Bellamy, Mannie Bolton, Joan Christian, Ian William Clark, Meran Spencer Gornish, Brian David Cossar, Graeme Austin Creed, Judith Myra Crook, Brian Frederick Davis, David Ivan Dixon, Barry Leonard Dobyn, Ian Appleton Donald, Graeme Ernest Eades, William Rhys Fraser, Nicholas Galatis, Louis John Hamon, Maureen Therese Hartnett, Graeme David Hawkins, Helen Marshall Henderson, Ian Geoffrey Lording, Lesley Clare Lynch, Mitzi Mann, Brian Stephen Marchmond, Brian John Margoasis, Neville Mashford, Jeanette Anne Millard, Jull Eleanor Moore, Margaret Mary Moran, Edward Gordon Muntz, Gerrit Theodor Nieuwenhuizen, Ronda Olive Mixon, Ellie Lillian Norton, Maxwell Barry Olb, David John Peters, Geoffrey Robert Podger, James Roger Pope, Francis Colman Anthony Purcell, Peter Francis Riordan, Nanette Roberta Richards, Sydney Rosenbaum, Judith Anne Rowan, William Sammons, Thomas Peter Schiller, Peter

## VICTORIA—Continued

Hayward Shepard, Fay Edna Shuster, Neil Cameron Sinclair, Ian Douglas Stagg, Robert Lennox Suggett, Donald Henry Swain, Rodney Russell Symmons, Mari Lynette Thomas, David Alfred Treadwell, Berry Yun Yin Tund, Michael Walsh, Graeme Austin Williams, Leslie Charles Withers, Teo Yew Leng, Diana Jull Allen, Kevin Murray Bourke, Jenny Clare Bishop, Margaret June Brown, Paul Clement Carver, Warren William Collins, Joseph Maxwell Hollow, Margaret Heather Johnston, Brigitte Postneck, Joan Margaret Quigley, Ilze Ermanis, Alan Morris, Brian William O'Loughlin.

**Life Members:** It was resolved that Messrs. S. A. Burrows and A. G. Finlayson be elected Honorary Life Members, both having been subscribing members for more than 25 years and not now being in active practice as pharmaceutical chemists.

**College Building.**—Mr. Scott and Mr. Baird reported to the Council. It was indicated that preparation of plans was now well advanced and that the Executive and the architect had had a number of consultations with members of the lectorial staff. The President reported that all concerned with the project were disturbed at the rising costs of building. The Government had agreed to advance £300,000, but it was believed that the new cost would be over £400,000. One of the Council's tasks would be to find ways and means of meeting the additional expense.

**Code Prescription.**—A report of an interview with a member concerning prescriptions including those for a preparation described by a code name was submitted by the Secretary. The Secretary said the member stated that other members receiving such prescriptions could obtain supplies of this particular product from him. The report was noted.

**Discussion Group.**—A letter from the Secretary of the Discussion Group was received. This expressed disappointment that more of the older members of the Society were not attending the discussions. The matter was considered by the Council and it was agreed that notices of meeting of the Discussion Group should be sent to all members for the next two or three months.

**Melbourne Conference.**—The President submitted a report summarising events for the coming Pharmaceutical Association meeting to be held in Melbourne in May. He told the Council that a circular giving full information would be sent to every member within a short time, and he was hopeful that members of the Society would participate in the conference, and the functions connected with it. The Council received the report and asked the Secretary to forward three remits for inclusion in the agenda.

**Church Services.**—The President reported that the Annual Church Services, one at St. Paul's Cathedral and one at St. Patrick's Cathedral, would be held during the conference week, on Sunday, May 27. Arrangements noted.

**Presentation of Diplomas.**—The President informed the Council that the ceremony would take place in the Public Lecture Theatre of the Arts Building, University of Melbourne, on Wednesday, June 13, at 8 p.m., and that refreshments would be served in the Union Hall after the ceremony.

Mr. Long introduced the question of requiring all graduates to take an oath of all loyalty to their profession during the ceremony. The proposal, however, was not supported by a majority of members of the Council.

**Registration of Pharmacies as Food Premises.**—Mr. Johnson said he had been informed by a Municipal Health Inspector that chemists were required to register their pharmacies as food premises if they sold any food-

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## VICTORIA—Continued

stuffs. Members of the Council expressed the opinion that if this was so a strong protest should be made. The President said the regulations were not intended in the first place to include pharmacies, which did not sell foodstuffs, but they were technically liable to register because of the way in which the regulations were worded. He had been informed that some modification was contemplated and that in the meantime chemists would not be harassed.

It was resolved that Mr. Attiwill be asked to make enquiry as to the position, and that on receipt of a report from him, the Executive be authorised to take necessary action. The Council resolved that "This Council strongly disapproves that all pharmacies be regarded as food shops, and therefore subject to registration, and it empowers the Executive to take active steps not only to anticipate, but fight, the implementation of these requirements."

**Organisations in Pharmacy.**—Mr. Oxley enquired whether students were given instruction concerning the various organisations in pharmacy. Mr. Long stated in reply that the scope and functions of the various organisations was the subject of a lecture in the Forensic Pharmacy course, for first year students and that other aspects were dealt with in the third and fourth years.

**Articles on Pharmacology for Pharmacy.**—A letter was received from "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy," quoting a price for supplying reprints in booklet form of the twelve articles on this subject by Professor Shaw, as printed in the Journal. The Journal offered also to distribute and pay the cost of postage of reprints ordered by the Societies. It was agreed that copies to be sent to members and apprentice members of the Society.

**Financial.**—The Honorary Treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement, and accounts totalling £3083/19/9 were passed for payment.

The meeting closed at 12.6 p.m.

### THE P.D.L.

### Directors' Meeting

The 380th meeting of the Directors of Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd. was held at 18-22 St. Francis street, Melbourne, on April 18, at 9.45 a.m.

**Present.**—Mr. E. W. Braithwaite (in the Chair), Messrs. W. J. Cornell, N. C. Cossar, F. N. Pleasance, C. C. Wallis, and the Secretary.

**Dangerous Drugs Cupboard.**—It was noted that since the last meeting the circular from the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, directing that in future the dangerous drugs cupboard should be used for the storing of dangerous drugs only, had been sent to chemists throughout Victoria. Mr. Dunn had been informed of this action, and he had been furnished with a copy of the circular issued by the Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

**Health Department Inquiries.**—It was resolved that the drawing up of a standard procedure to be followed by chemists from whom test purchases under N.H.S. are made be brought officially to the notice of the Victorian State Branch Committee of the Guild with a view to the two bodies collaborating in the framing of the draft.

**Correspondence.**—Formal correspondence was tabled, and the following were among the letters dealt with:—

To Mr. B. L. Warner, advising that his resignation as a Director of the company had been accepted with very much regret; also expressing the appreciation of the Directors for Mr. Warner's many years of valuable service to P.D.L.

From the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, enclosing for information a copy of the judgment of the Supreme

Court of New South Wales, in the case *Brown v. Weir*, dealing with qualified supervision of pharmacies. The Secretary said the full text of this important judgment had been published in the March issue of "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy."

A member who sought advice concerning an ultra-violet sun lamp which he proposed to hire out was informed that the Directors considered that ultra-violet lamps should only be used by trained operators. Reasons for this were the small time of exposure needed, which reduced the margin of error to very slight proportions, and the fact that skins varied very greatly in their reaction to these rays.

Two inquiries by a member concerning the possible application of the Workers' Compensation Act to casual contractors (gardener and tree-felling) at his home had been referred to Melbourne Fire Office Ltd. and dealt with direct by that company.

A member notified that a policy he held through P.D.L. with the M.L.C. would mature on May 7, on which date he would be proceeding overseas. He asked that the policy be discharged if possible prior to his departure overseas. This request had been conveyed to the Mutual Life & Citizens Assurance Co. Ltd., and a reply had been received that the matter was in hand.

To the Queensland Branch, referring to proceedings at the Annual Meeting of the Branch and the discussion concerning public risk insurance. The Branch was informed that the Directors were desirous that the Local Board should have all available information in regard to General Public Risk insurances. A copy of the circular issued to members in Victoria in 1950 was sent to the Branch Secretary, and it was asked that this be varied to bring it into line with conditions in Queensland.

**Pharmaceutical Association Meeting.**—The Secretary tabled a preliminary draft agenda issued by the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, covering the 21st meeting to be held at Melbourne from May 21 to 28. Dealing with the conference of P.D.L. Boards during the Pharmaceutical Associations Meeting, it was noted that this would be held at "Guild House" on Wednesday, May 23, commencing at 2.30 p.m. The agenda for the Conference of P.D.L. Boards was then completed, and the Secretary was instructed to circulate copies to the Branch offices in advance of the meeting.

It was also resolved to share with other organisations, in the proportions suggested, the expenses of the reception and entertainment of Interstate visitors.

**New Members Elected.**—Mrs. P. M. Cox, Kew; Messrs. G. C. H. Le Plastrier, Horsham; R. G. Matson, Abbotsford; D. R. Moore, Caulfield; and D. C. Tait, Melbourne.

**Journal Report.**—Mr. Cossar reported that Mr. A. R. Everett, the London Advertising Representative of the Journal, had arrived in Australia on a four-months visit. The Manager and the Editor had lunched with Mr. Everett on April 13, and an invitation had been extended to him to attend whenever possible during the meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association, particularly the session on May 28 when the report on the Journal would be before the Conference.

**Legal Advice.**—One inquiry concerned the validity of an increase of 30 per cent. in the rent payable by a member for his business premises. The Solicitor advised that in his opinion the member was entitled to pay the extra 30 per cent. on the rent. When the Fair Rents Court fixed an amount as rent, that was deemed to be the fair rent as at 1940. The recent Act authorised an increase of 30 per cent. on that rent.

**Legal Defence.**—A country member forwarded a press cutting concerning the death of an 18 months old boy, who lost his life through taking an overdose of Q.E.S. tablets which had been prescribed by a doctor for his mother's use. The child found the bottle of tablets which had been left in a car, and he had swallowed some, but died shortly after being admitted to hospital. Mr. Wallis said the member was not implicated in this unfortunate happening. All he would be called

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## VICTORIA—Continued

upon to do, if subpoenaed to attend the inquest, would be to give formal evidence concerning the dispensing of the prescription. If it would give the member confidence when at the inquest, he thought he should be authorised to engage a local solicitor to advise him, the amount of the fee to be re-imbursed by P.D.L. The Directors endorsed Mr. Wallis' suggestion.

**Claims.**—There had been no new development in two of three matters reported to the Directors earlier. In the other claim, the Solicitor would confer shortly with the claimant's solicitor.

Two other incidents that had occurred during the month were reported by the Secretary, and details were placed before the meeting.

**Estates of Deceased Pharmacists.**—The Directors had been furnished with a copy of a letter from the Victorian Branch of the Guild, dated March 15, reading as follows: "A proposal was submitted at our last S.B.C. meeting that an advisory service be set up to assist in the winding up of estates of deceased pharmacists who have died intestate. It was decided to refer this proposal to P.D.L. to see if they were interested in this, or even to go as far as forming an actual trustee company. Your comments on this suggestion would be appreciated."

The Chairman said he did not think there was enough detail in the communication from the Guild to permit of the Directors discussing this matter properly. They would want to know more about the proposal generally—how it would operate and the number of estates which would need assistance.

In the course of discussion one member said he wondered whether there would be one case a year that would arise under this heading. It was also pointed out that it was a well-established principle in pharmacy that estates of deceased chemists, insofar as they concerned the actual business of a chemist, should be wound up within a period of 12 months. In this respect they differed materially from general businesses, which in some instances had been conducted for many years in the interests of the beneficiaries of an estate. All chemists should be urged to make a will, and thereby avoid some of the troubles that arose in the absence of a will.

The Directors agreed that the proposal should be presented in more detail, and the Secretary was instructed to reply accordingly to the State Branch Secretary of the Guild.

**Financial.**—The Hon. Treasurer presented the monthly financial statement, and accounts totalling £1116/1/8 were passed for payment.

The meeting closed at 1.22 p.m.

### THE GUILD

### S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Victorian Branch of the Guild met at 18 St. Francis street, Melbourne, on April 3, at 8 p.m.

**Correspondence.**—A letter received from Mr. M. Super, Lang Lang, in which he tendered his resignation by reason of his objection to the Guild agreeing that members would submit monthly claims for N.H.S. payments was discussed. To a statement attributed to Mr. Attiwill in a copy of an attached letter addressed to the Department of Health, Mr. Attiwill reported that he had informed Mr. Super that the Guild had pressed for payments to be made monthly, although it would not be sympathetic to the Director-General taking action to stop payment of the N.H.S. claims of any member not claiming monthly.

As a result of advice that the Fire and Accident Underwriters' Association cannot accede to the Guild's request by asking its members to notify their clients

under Workers' Compensation that they should pay chemists for supplies received, owing to the provisions of the Workers' Compensation Act not permitting this, it was decided that the Executive examine the position and then refer to the Guild Solicitor for an opinion as to whether anything can be done with the Act to improve the position of suppliers to this class of customer.

A motion was carried that the explanation of May & Baker (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. be accepted as to why M. & B. 693 Soluble should not be registered for veterinary use.

A letter from the Federal Secretary of the Association of Ethical Pharmaceutical Manufacturers in reply to the Guild's letter to the President of the Victorian Branch was read and the contents noted. It was reported to the meeting that an unofficial approach had been made by this Association to heal the breach between it and the Guild. The expressed feeling of the meeting was that the matter could be discussed with the Association only on the condition that it support the Guild's policy on retail margins in other States. It was left to Mr. Scott officially to discuss the matter with the Association's Executive during his forthcoming visit to Sydney.

A suggestion by Mr. T. A. Wild, of Ararat, that the Guild endeavour to have all hospitals print on their statements of account to patients that the statement may not include certain items which have been obtained from a chemist is to be examined by the Executive.

**Qualified Supervision in Pharmacies.**—Mr. Iliffe agreed to report to the next meeting on the judgment of the Supreme Court of N.S.W. against a chemist for absence from his pharmacy, a copy of which was received under cover of a letter from the Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

**Commonwealth Department of Health.**—Resolved that an emphatic protest be lodged with Federal Office against the new Pharmaceutical Benefits Form PH/A2, which makes no provision for notification of adjustments to the amount claimed.

**New Member Elected.**—Mr. R. G. Matson, of 237 Johnston street, Abbotsford.

**District Reports** were dealt with, as follows:—

**District No. 5.**—As the result of a remit from this district, it was directed that the Pricing Committee endeavour to make arrangements to meet the qualified personnel of Dispensaries to outline the Guild Pricing System.

**District No. 7.—Weights and Measures.** A remit from this district that an investigation be made of the functions of the Weights and Measures Department was referred to the Executive for attention.

**District No. 19.**

**List of Lines not Saleable Over Counter.** It was decided to pass to the Pharmacy Board a suggestion that a card be printed showing lines which cannot be supplied over the counter.

**Sales Tax on Foods.** It was decided that the Pricing Committee prepare an article for "Gilseal News" to inform members why methyl cellulose preparations such as Avodex, which are not foods, are taxed, and the reason for A.S.T. and similar lines being taxed when thyroid tabs. are not taxed.

**Loss of Margins.** The suggestion was adopted that the Pricing Committee watch for loss of margins due to increases in Sales Tax.

**"Kotex" Belt Parcel.** It was decided to refer to the Pricing Committee the increase of approximately 2/- on the parcel rate.

**D.D. Stocks.** Mr. Iliffe reported that the Board would clear up the position caused by the lack of provision in the Regulations for putting stock away, or for stock-taking.

**Wages Board Committee.** It was decided that this Committee should convene a meeting as soon as possible.

**Anzac Day.**—Anzac Day was declared a holiday with the usual roster system to operate.

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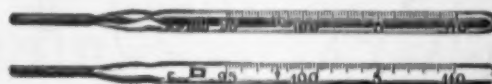
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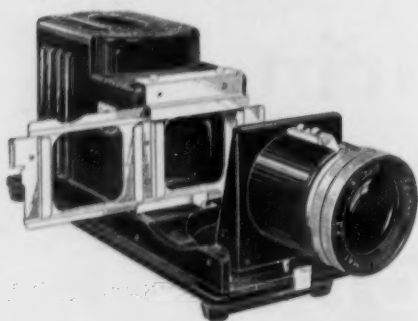


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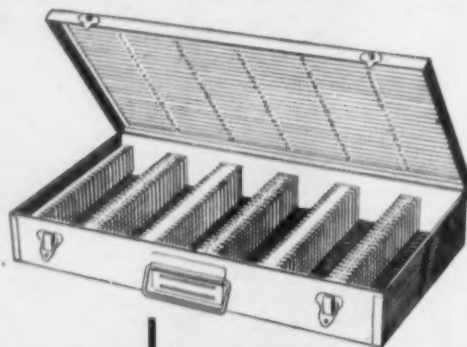
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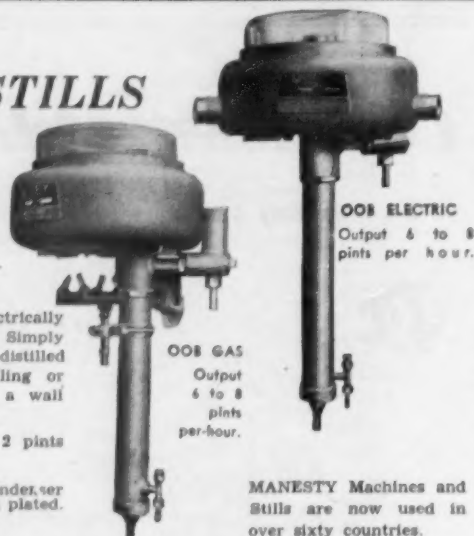
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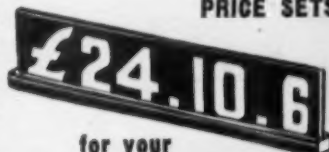
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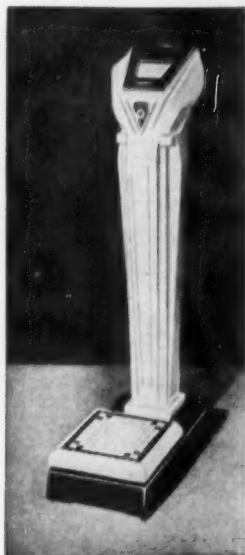
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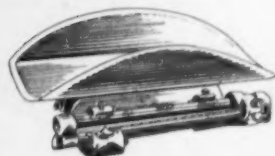
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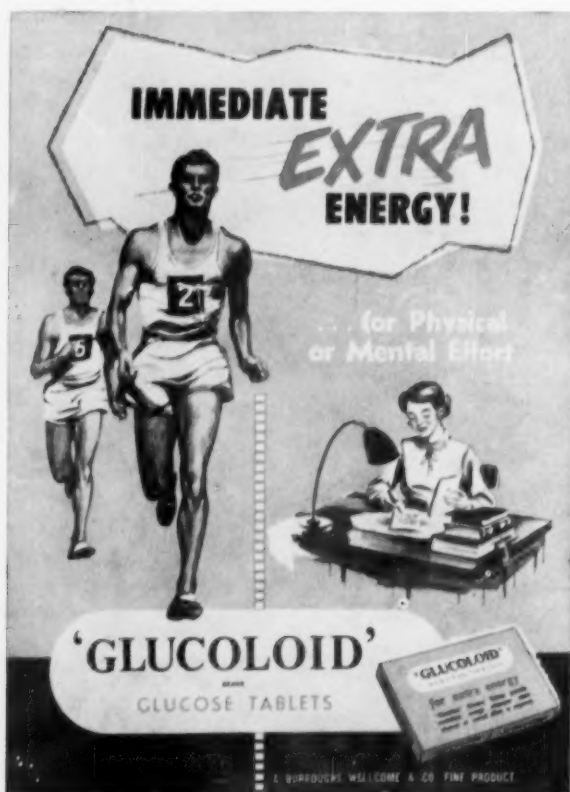
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